

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2110.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6¹/₂d.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, EDINBURGH: THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.—SEE PAGE 471.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 3, Marlborough-gate, Hyle Park, the Marquise de Bassano, of a daughter.
On the 10th ult., at 79, Calle Maypú, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, Esq., of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, the wife of Edward Edmondson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Major Charles H. Tilson Marshall, Political Agent, and Superintendent of the State of Chumba, son of the Rev. W. Knox Marshall, B.D., Rector of Panton-with-Wragby, to Marie Louise Byng, eldest daughter of Colonel C. H. Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Rawul Pindi Division.—By telegram.
On the 19th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Surrey, F. A. Slack, Esq., of H.M. Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Cave, Esq., M.P., of Queensberry House, Richmond, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, the Baroness Braye, aged 70.
On the 11th inst., at 29, Upper Baker-street, Louisa, widow of Mark Kelbell, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand, aged 47 years.
On the 16th inst., at Castletown, Isle of Man, Emily, youngest daughter of the late William Tyson, Esq., of London. Much regretted by her only surviving sister, Mrs. O. T. Crosley.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe.
Morning Lessons: Eccles. xi. and xii.; James ii. Evening Lessons: Hag. ii. 1-10 or Mal. iii. and iv.; John viii. 1-31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, Vicar of Brighton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Smallman Smith on the Law of Fixtures).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain A. H. Markham on the Arctic Campaign of 1879 in the Barents Sea).
Croydon Races (three days).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor C. Graham on the Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry—four days).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Carson on the Light-draught Passenger Steamers of the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. R. Wallace on the Zoology of Islands).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Stephen Bourne on Extended Colonisation, a Necessity to the Mother Country).
Tredgar Cattle and Poultry Shows (two days).

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.
Rowland Hill Memorial: Meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. W. Biggs on Mathematics).
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. F. Keary on Some Aspects of Zeus and Apollo Worship).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major-General H. Y. D. Scott, Suggestions for Dealing with the Sewage of London).
Sixth Annual Polo and United Counties Hunt Ball, Brighton.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833.
Election of Members of the School Board for the Metropolis.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, 10 a.m.
National Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
Consumption Hospital, Brompton: Quarterly Courts, 4.45 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
Whitchurch, Salop, Poultry and Pigeon Show.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Full Moon, 8.57 p.m.
Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857.
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, elections.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Market Values).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Institute of Bankers, at London Institution, 6 p.m. (Mr. B. V. Head on Ancient Systems of Weight, &c.).

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition opens.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.					
November	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°					
9	30.314	47.4	41.7	82	10	50.6	44.8	NNW.	SSW.	122	0.010	
10	30.134	46.8	43.7	90	10	51.1	44.5	SSW.	W. N.	117	0.000	
11	29.936	44.0	37.5	80	7	46.9	42.0	N.	SW.	241	0.045	
12	29.925	42.4	27.4	59	4	46.9	38.2	WSW.	NNW. NW.	415	0.000	
13	30.151	39.5	27.3	65	1	45.5	34.5	WNW.	N.	257	0.000	
14	30.299	34.6	26.8	81	1	42.3	27.6	N.		112	0.000	
15	30.434	29.7	27.5	92	2	35.1	24.3	N.		36	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.381	30.114	30.068	29.831	30.105	30.239	30.425
Temperature of Air	48.0°	48.7°	43.9°	41.2°	39.6°	35.5°	31.8°
Temperature of Evaporation	46.0°	45.0°	41.8°	39.6°	35.5°	31.8°	28.3°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	SSW.	W.	WSW.	NNW.	N.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 30	10 15	11 7	11 35	—	0 10	23 0
4 11	5 1	6 1	7 1	8 1	9 1	10 1
10 15	11 7	12 1	1 1	2 1	3 1	4 1
5 1	6 1	7 1	8 1	9 1	10 1	11 1
10 15	11 7	12 1	1 1	2 1	3 1	4 1

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE THIRTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, AND IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 1, Admission, 5s.; TUESDAY, DEC. 2, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, DEC. 3 and 4, 1s.
For Excursion Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, and for the BENEFIT of the VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Chelsea—Herr HENSCHKE has the honour to announce that he will give a CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in aid of the Victoria Hospital, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include Symphony No. 1, C minor (Brahms); "Out of Darkness" (Psalm cxxx.), for Soli, five-part Chorus, and Orchestra (G. Henchke) (first time in England); and "Triumphlied," for Double Chorus and Orchestra (Brahms) (first time in England).
Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. Frank Boile, Mr. Frederick King, and Herr Henschke, Solo Pianoforte, Mlle. Janotha. Conductors, Herr Henschke and Mr. Barnby (who has kindly consented to conduct the Psalm). Tickets, 2s., 10s., 6s., 5s., and 4s.; at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, Berners-street, W.; the usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be published on Dec. 10.

IT WILL CONTAIN A

LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

ENTITLED

"MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

From a Painting by Miss Edwards;

AND

FOURTEEN OTHER COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, and Miss Kate Greenaway.

ENGRAVINGS.

The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt.
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

TALES.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.
Christmas at Little Peopletown Manor. By Byron Webber.
And SKETCHES and POEMS by W. BENNETT and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the Ordinary Issue.

Price One Shilling; Postage, Threepence.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880,

containing

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process from Originals by Eminent Artists;

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

AND A VARIETY OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

WALTER SEVERN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, including the Artist's Latest Productions, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shakespeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, and Saturdays, Nov. 23, and Dec. 6, 13, 20, and 27. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS

WEDNESDAYS

and

SATURDAYS,

THREE and EIGHT.

OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

Fantaisies, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FINAL SERIES OF CONCERTS IN EXETER HALL, commencing on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, with Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Eiton, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for nine performances, 2, 2½, and 3 guineas each. Office, 6, Exeter Hall. Open from Ten till Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, written by Gilbert A. Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances very Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

What is to become of the Ottoman Empire? It is evidently going with rapid strides from bad to worse. It is touching upon the last extreme of political disease, and must presently take a decided turn for the better or die. The form of government (if, indeed, form it can be called) which prevails at Constantinople, and which injuriously affects almost all the outlying Provinces, European and Asian, of the Empire, has dwindled into a mere pretext for the gratification of Pashalic ferocity, covetousness, and lust. It has few or none of the relics of national vitality about it—little authority, less sense of justice, no regard whatever for what the Western world calls public opinion. Its machinery is all dislocated, its motive power is near to exhaustion, and the work which it turns out—it little matters where—is worthless, even where it is not absolutely deleterious. It may be said to form one of the richest inheritances of Europe, which, however, under its care, or want of care, produces little else than noxious weeds. The Great Powers of Europe took it in hand last year at Berlin, as it had more than once [done] before, to little purpose. England especially assumed heavy responsibilities in regard to its future, both international and internal; and already people are beginning to ask what good has come, what good can come, from interference from without? A dead stick thrust into the soil is as capable and as likely of putting forth living and fruit-bearing branches as Turkey is of adapting her government to the ideas of Western civilisation. No diplomatic cajolery can effect so strange a transformation. No menaces can do more than, for a brief time, and with mechanical results, enforce an amelioration of the existing condition of affairs. It has no life in itself. It carries its doom of extinction in its own bosom, and all the diplomatic worry of the European Powers, great or small, can do little more than hasten it to its end.

That this is so every observer of facts beyond the threshold of his own home will at once admit. That it ought to be so, that death ought to supervene upon decay, all moral philosophy teaches, and that the world should bury its dead out of sight is everywhere taught by experience. There is reason, however, to be observed, as the proverb tells us, in the boiling of an egg. Our methods too frequently conform themselves to the assumption that we can do what, in truth, we cannot do. The rumours which have filled the air for many days past as to the attitude of Sir Henry Austin Layard, her Majesty's Representative at the Porte, indicate that, having brought influence to bear upon the policy of the Ottoman Empire, in the shape of suasion, flattery, and moral pressure—and all in vain—we are now disposed to resort to coercion. We have said to the Porte "you ought" to so little purpose that the words "you shall" have almost involuntarily escaped us. The latter will, probably, even if they should be distinctly pronounced, be quite as ineffective as the others which they are meant to supersede. The Porte has not the will to reform—meaning, of course, by the Porte, the class of Pashas into whose hands the reins of government have fallen or may fall. Not one in ten of them, perhaps not one in twenty, desires to limit his own chances by purifying the administration, or will submit to any wholesome change further than as a pretext for covering selfish designs. They grow rich, while the Government of which they take part, or hope to take part, grows, if it were possible, more impecunious. They cannot afford to protect life or property, to administer justice, to stimulate industry or to foster commerce, to grapple with wrongdoing, or even to put up with honest and successful rule. What do these men really care for threats of compulsion, which pass by them as the idle wind?

But a policy of menace, if it is being, or is likely to be, resorted to by any one of the Powers, on its own responsibility, is not only too well calculated to fail in regard to the Ottoman Empire, but will be apt enough to become dangerous to European peace. Turkey threatened by one Power will most likely turn for support to some other. It is said that she is already drawing nearer to Russia. It is probable that France regards with some dislike any development of an active protectorate in Asia Minor by the rulers of Her Majesty's Realm. All this may be mere talk—the outward expression of what would be characterised as a natural conjecture. It may have no basis of fact. In all likelihood it has no proportionate basis. But it tends to show the shapes which things will take in the public mind in the face of such and such circumstances, and thus to lead the way to dreaded results which, if they already exist, exist in embryo only. Another possible surprise is talked of. Silence at this season, it is said, is almost sure

to cover anything but international inaction. For our part, we are not ready to assume either the accuracy or the applicability of such conclusions. Be this, however, as it may, we cannot take the state of the public mind as typifying any lively concern in the passing conflicts of diplomacy. No one, perhaps, can presume to forecast with any measure of confidence the course which the foreign policy of the United Kingdom will take between the present moment and the reassembling of Parliament. It may be singularly erratic, or it may be specially prosaic and tame, but we have no right, we think, to assume that the country will be committed, meanwhile, to any large and irretrievable international obligation. There is more bluster on the part of some than anything that has yet been done will fully warrant. There is more suspicion on the part of others than can perhaps be justified by what is actually occurring around them. But neither this party nor that, we apprehend, need be greatly troubled about the prospects of the Ottoman Empire. The law of decay is so indelibly graven upon it that, come what will, its political resuscitation would be a miracle which no reasonable man is bound to anticipate; and, at the present moment of writing, we observe what appears to us to be obvious evidence enough that if her Majesty's Ministers ever contemplated shaking the Porte into some consciousness of its responsibility, they have wisely suspended, if not abandoned, their intention.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. Her Majesty and the Princess have driven out daily during this last week of their sojourn this year in the Highlands. The Queen, with the Princess, has made various visits among the old Royal retainers and paid numerous leave-takings to many esteemed by her Majesty around Deeside.

Her Majesty received with much concern the news of the death, yesterday week, of Prince Alamayu of Abyssinia, aged nineteen. The Queen sent Sir John Cowell twice to see the Prince, and she was also constantly advised by telegram as to his stateduring his illness. Her Majesty had always taken a warm interest in the welfare of the Prince, who was attended in his last illness, which commenced with inflammation of the lungs, by Sir James Paget and Sir William Gull, as well as by the medical doctors of Leeds.

Her Majesty has delayed her journey from Balmoral for three or four days, in consequence of her wish to show the last mark of respect to the memory of an old servant named John Grant, who died last Monday morning in a cottage near the castle, given him by the Queen. He had been for twenty-five years head keeper at Balmoral, and in constant attendance on the Prince Consort, with whom he was a great favourite.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a county ball yesterday week at Sandringham, at which, among the guests staying in the house, were present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Ferdinand of Glucksburg, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Various foreign Ambassadors and the principal families of the county were invited. On Saturday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their numerous guests, drove to Congham House, the seat of Mrs. Elwes, and joined the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. The Royal party was received by the Master of Hunt, Mr. A. Hamond, and a very numerous field and a good day's hunting was enjoyed. The Duke of Cambridge left Sandringham for town, and Count Schouvaloff arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and their various relatives and visitors, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. A. Harvey and the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, Chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh, officiated. On Monday the visiting party at Sandringham broke up, and the Prince left on a visit to Sir Richard Wallace at Sudbourne Hall. His Royal Highness travelled by special train from Wolferton to Lynn, thence by ordinary train to Dereham, and thence by special train to Wickham Market, whence he drove to Sudbourne, where he was received at the lodge by Sir Richard Wallace, a guard of mounted tenantry, and a court of Foresters. After which there was a torchlight procession to the hall.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales after landing at Gibraltar on the 6th inst. made the ascent to the Rock Gun, and in the evening dined with his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala and Lady Napier at the Convent. On the 11th inst. Lord Charles Scott and the officers of the Bacchante gave an afternoon party on board in honour of the Prince their father's birthday. The Princes left Gibraltar on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening. The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to become patroness and subscriber of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

An exhibition of works of art, including needlework, by ladies, has been opened at 9, Conduit-street, W. Anything that encourages the useful and profitable employment of women deserves to succeed, and we are glad to see this undertaking under the patronage of many titled and distinguished ladies.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., gave, on Tuesday night, his address as President of the Statistical Society on the subject of Agriculture in England and the United States. He remarked that, in view of the extraordinary increase in the agricultural production of America, it became a grave question for consideration how far the British farmer could hold his own against the vigorous and apparently illimitable competition to which he was now for the first time exposed. He came to the same conclusion as that which Mr. Shaw Lefevre expressed before the British Association—that the agricultural development of America need not, and probably would not, permanently injure the economic condition of this country, and an indiscriminate reduction of the rentals of land in England should not be resorted to.—The Howard Prize Medal and Honorarium for the best Essay has been awarded by the Council of the Statistical Society to Miss Beatrice A. Jourdon. The essay was "On the Improvements that have taken place in the Education of Children and Young Persons during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

The new Cathedral Church, named from St. Mary, which has been built at the west end of Edinburgh, for the use of the Scottish Episcopal Church, was consecrated on Thursday, the 30th ult., in the presence of about 200 clergy, amongst whom were the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Oxford, Bangor, all the Scottish Bishops, and several from Ireland. This cathedral owes its origin to the bequest of the late Misses Walker, of Drumsheugh, Edinburgh, the last of whom died ten years ago, leaving for the purpose the residue of their joint estate, which amounted to £115,000 in cash, and an annual revenue from feus which at present amounts to £2000. The site of the cathedral is at the west end of Melville-street, a broad street of stately mansions, not far from the head of Princes-street, near Queensferry-road. Opposite the main portal of the cathedral, to the west, is a double crescent of handsome modern houses, with gardens, so that there is ample space for seeing the cathedral from that side. The building, which was the last effort of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is worthy of its site and of the object of its founders. It is considered the most important specimen of Gothic architecture attempted in this country since the Reformation, while preserving many striking features of pre-Reformation churches. Its length is 278 ft. 2 in. and its breadth is 98 ft. 6 in. The central tower and spire, when completed, will be 300 ft. high, and the two subsidiary towers flanking the west front will be 209 ft. 9 in. The building is cruciform, the great tower rising over the transept. It is built wholly of Dunmore and Polmaise freestone. The west front, when the towers are completed, will present the most splendid Gothic façade in Scotland. The portal is modelled on the remains of the much admired doorway of Holyrood Abbey. It is rich in relieved carving and mural sculpture. Up to this time the building is said to have cost £160,000. The nave is seated for a congregation of 1100, a proportion of the sittings being free.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. G. KINLOCH.

A month or five weeks ago we recorded the sad death of this young officer, who was murdered by hill marauders in the Khoorum Valley while on his way to join the 12th Bengal Cavalry on active service in Afghanistan. The portrait of Lieutenant Kinloch, which we now publish, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. It represents him in the uniform of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in which regiment he first served, on transfer to the army from the Highland Light Infantry Militia. Lieutenant Francis Garden Kinloch was the third son of Colonel Grant Kinloch, of Logie, Forfarshire, and of Miss Agnes Garden, of Troup, his first wife. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and was an officer of much promise, and a great favourite with his brother officers.

COLONEL J. W. FRY.

The Royal Humane Society has bestowed its medal on this gentleman, in recognition of the praiseworthy act performed by him at Boulogne on Sept. 24, which is, probably, still in the recollection of many of our readers. A party of English visitors to that favourite bathing-place, consisting of three young ladies and two gentlemen, had taken tickets at the regular establishment, and had ventured into the sea, attired in the usual French bathing-dresses. There had been a gale in the night, and the sea was rough; the tide was fast coming in, with breakers, and there was a strong current setting eastward. It was a very unfit day for bathing, and the managing authorities of the place should not have allowed it. These inexperienced strangers, however, received no caution from the officials or from bystanders, and were presently carried off their feet by the powerful current, in comparatively shallow water, along the smooth and shelving sands. The spectators on shore did not know what to do, and the *sauveteurs*, whose business it was to rescue these imperilled lives, were helplessly flinging out ropes, shouting directions, or blowing their horns, as if to warn the drowning persons of a danger which they already felt bearing them swiftly to death. Colonel Fry alone, who was on the beach in his bathing-dress, boldly rushed out into the sea, and seizing one of the young ladies, Miss Clarke, bore her safely to shore. He then beat his way out again through the breakers, and brought back the lifeless body, unhappily, of another, Miss Rose Brocksopp. All efforts failed to restore her to animation. The three other persons of the party were drowned. Much credit is due to him for this exploit, and equal discredit has accrued to the French bathing-place attendants.

We have engraved the portrait of Colonel Fry from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

MAJOR CHARD, V.C., R.E.

This gallant officer, whose defence, jointly with Major Gonville Bromhead, of the beleaguered post at Rorke's Drift, through the long night of desperate fighting on Jan. 22, has gained him so much renown, was on Monday last presented with a sword and chronometer by his fellow-townsmen at Plymouth. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe took part in the proceedings, at the Guildhall of that town. Our illustration shows the design of the sword, which has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The scabbard, of silver, is ornamented with panels in repoussé, representing—1, the mission-house at Rorke's Drift; 2, shields bearing the arms of Plymouth and England; 3, "Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles," in allusion to the generally defensive character of the operations of the Royal Engineers. The lower part of this panel shows the thunderbolts, which form one of the devices of the Royal Engineers; 4, a trophy of broken Zulu weapons; 5, an allegorical device of lion and elephant, symbolising the pursuit and defeat of the enemy, and the triumph of the British arms in Africa. The opposite side has corresponding panels, shewing—1, the Victoria Cross; 2, shields with arms of Major Chard and the Royal Engineers; 3, Britannia; 4, trophy of Engineers' tools crowned with laurel by Fame; 5, St. George of England vanquishing the dragon. The guard is of silver, pierced and richly carved with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surrounded by oak leaves. The blade, of finest-tempered steel, bears on one side the motto, "Strong to defend the right—swift to avenge the wrong;" and on the other a record of the presentation of the sword, "in recognition of his gallant defence of Rorke's Drift."

The Grocers' Company entertained Major-General Lord Chelmsford and other distinguished guests in their hall, Prince's-street, Bank, on the 18th inst. The chair was occupied by the Master, Mr. John V. Drake. Prior to the dinner the Court of Assistants had admitted Lord Chelmsford to the honorary freedom of the company, "in recognition of his public services in the Crimea, in India, and Abyssinia; and of the energy, endurance, and skill with which he brought the recent war in Zululand to a successful issue."

OLD ST. PANCRAS' CHURCHYARD GARDENS.

The spacious parish burial-ground surrounding the old Church of St. Pancras, in Camden Town, is a place of some historical interest. The church itself, now superseded in architectural and social dignity by that styled New St. Pancras, in Easton-road, is all but the most ancient foundation of a Christian place of worship in Middlesex. St. Paul's alone is perhaps of greater antiquity. It was, till 1760, the only church in the whole parish, except a chapel of Elizabethan date in Kentish (Cantelows) Town. It was the last parish church in England where the bell tolled for mass, and in which the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion were performed. Probably upon this account, we are told, some time after the English Reformation, masses were said by appointment in the south of France, in a church of the same name, for the souls of the Catholics who might be interred at St. Pancras in England. This led to a custom, among the French and other foreign Catholics residing in London, of having their dead buried in St. Pancras'-churchyard. Many of the emigrants and exiles, some of noble birth or distinguished public character, who sought refuge in England from the French Revolution, or from subsequent political disasters in France, Spain, Italy, and Poland, were here interred, besides some members of foreign Embassies and Legations. Among other persons of note whose graves were made in this ground are Flaxman the sculptor, Sir John Soane the architect and antiquary, Samuel Cooper the painter, William Wollett the engraver, the Chevalier d'Eon, Jeremy Collier, Godwin and Mary Anne Woolstonecraft, and Walker, author of the "Pronouncing Dictionary." The last interment was in 1873; and the Midland Railway Company, when they constructed their magnificent terminal station in the Euston-road, cut up the old churchyard frightfully, driving broad lines of approach through the ground which was thick with hundreds of graves. The remains of coffins and human bones, so far as they could be gathered and lifted from the earth, were decently transported to other sites, and some were even removed to ancestral tombs in foreign lands.

It had long since been proposed that, upon the cessation of burials in this ground, and in the adjacent burying-ground of St. Giles's parish, a public garden should be made of it, which project was first advocated, as we remember, by the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, Vicar of Old St. Pancras, at least ten or twelve years ago. The parish vestry took it up more recently, with the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It obtained the liberal support of the Duke of Norfolk, and of Lady Burdett-Coutts, whose residence, Holly Lodge, West Hill, at Highgate, is within this parish. The gardens were opened to public enjoyment in June, 1877, by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. On the same day Lady Burdett-Coutts laid the foundation of a monument, in the form of a sundial, to commemorate many of the distinguished and notable persons formerly interred in this ground. We give an illustration of the monument, which has been constructed by Messrs. H. Daniel and Co., cemetery masons and statuary, of Church House, Highgate, under the direction of Mr. J. K. Aston, of Dean's-yard, Westminster; Mr. G. Highton, of Brixton, being the architect. It has cost about £2000, at the sole expense of Lady Burdett-Coutts, who visited the ground on Friday, the 8th inst., accompanied by the Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of New St. Pancras Church, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., the churchwardens, and some of the parish vestry. The school children were assembled to sing a hymn, and there was a banquet in the Vestry Hall.

The monument stands 30 ft. in height. The superstructure, which is in the Early Decorated style, consists mainly of Portland stone, with four marble tablets and clustered granite columns at the angles. The tablets are surmounted by reliefs representing St. Pancras and St. Giles, also Night and Morning, by Signor Facigna. On the main tablet under the dial are inscribed the Beatitudes and the following lines:—

Here, in Christ's Acre where this dial stands,
With pious care and borne by reverend hands,
Lone wanderers garnered in from East and West
Among the home-loved lie in solemn rest.
Severed in life by lineage, race, faith, clime,
They bide alike the last soft stroke of time;
And when God's sun which shone upon their birth
Ends his bright course and vigils o'er the earth,
When o'er this dial that day's last shadows flee,
And Death no more divides, as doth the sea,
The dead will rise, retake the life God gave.
Creation's Saviour, bless earth's opening grave!
Thy word hath writ the blest. No conscience clear
In thought and word, all must Thy judgment fear.
Only our own wild words which fashioned prayer
When life was parting, stir the ambient air,
Pleading that God who made will grant that we
May, with the pure in heart, the Godhead see.

The reverse side of the tablet has an inscription:—

These grounds, formed out of the burying-ground of St. Giles and the churchyard of St. Pancras, are assigned for ever to the loving care and use of the parishioners. Hereon are inscribed some names, English and foreign, which have an interest for all time. The dial is, however, especially dedicated to the memory of those whose graves are now unseen, or the record of whose names may have become obliterated.

The remaining portion and the other two tablets record names of eminence, alphabetically arranged, including those of Sir John Soane, John Flaxman, John Walker, Peter Pasqualino, Thomas Mazzinghi, Father O'Leary, several members of the Norfolk family, Sidney Effendi, Turkish Ambassador to this country, Count d'Hervilly, Charles Louis Victor de Broglie, Archbishop Dillon, and others.

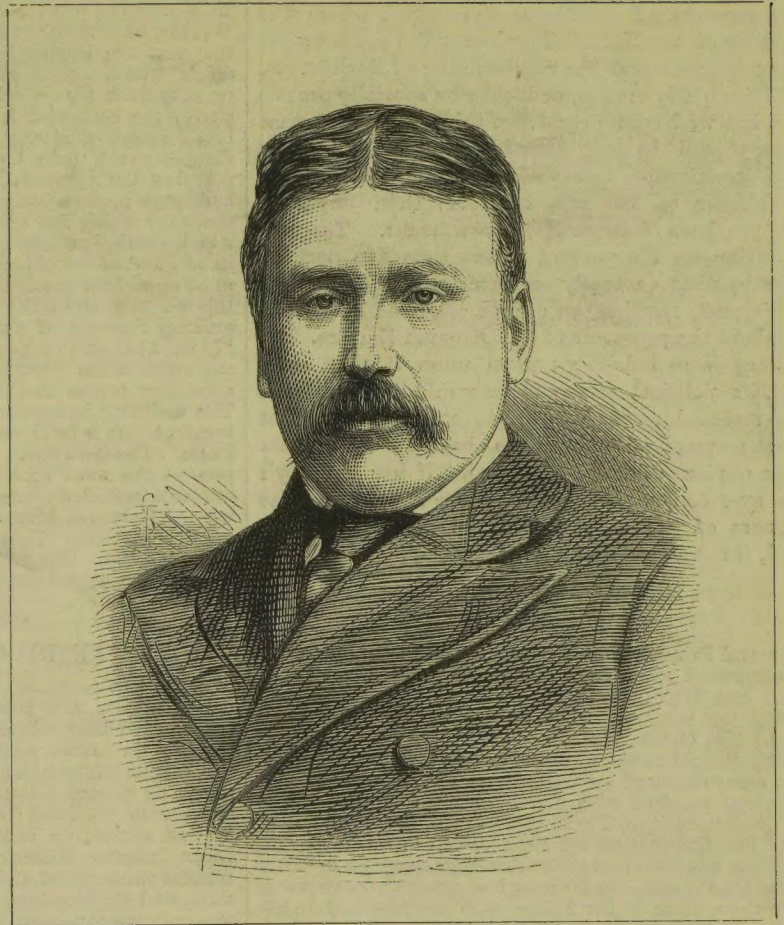
The terraces, which form flower-beds, are of red Mansfield stone, worked at the quarries. The panels of the two upper terrace tiers contain flowers in mosaics; the top one has also panels representing the four seasons, by Messrs. Wills, Euston-road; the bottom tier panels are also in mosaics, the latter executed by Simpson and Sons, of St. Martin's-lane. The whole is inclosed by a curb and iron railing with gates.

The medals awarded and recommended by the Council of the Royal Society for the present year are, the Copley Medal to Professor Rudolph J. E. Clausius, of Bonn, for his researches upon Heat; the Davy Medal to Mr. P. E. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, for his discovery of Gallium; a Royal Medal to Mr. William Henry Perkins, F.R.S., for his synthetical and other researches in Organic Chemistry, and a Royal Medal to Professor Andrew Crombie Ramsay, F.R.S., for his long-continued and successful labours in Geology and Physical Geography.

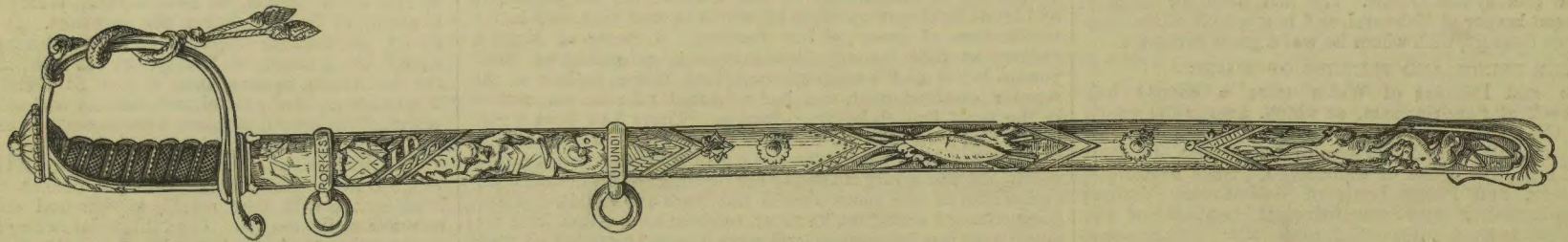
On Monday night the members of the Royal Asiatic Society held their inaugural meeting of 1879-80, Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, president and director of the society, in the chair. There was a very numerous attendance. Presentations to the society since its last meeting were acknowledged by the secretary, amongst the number being several from the Secretary of State for India, having reference to Indian laws, literature, and customs. Papers were read, first by the president, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, on "The Historical Evidence derived from the Recently Discovered Cylinder of Cyrus the Great;" and by Mr. Robert Sewell, Madras C.S., on "Hionen-Teang and the Amranati Stupa." A discussion followed the reading of the papers.



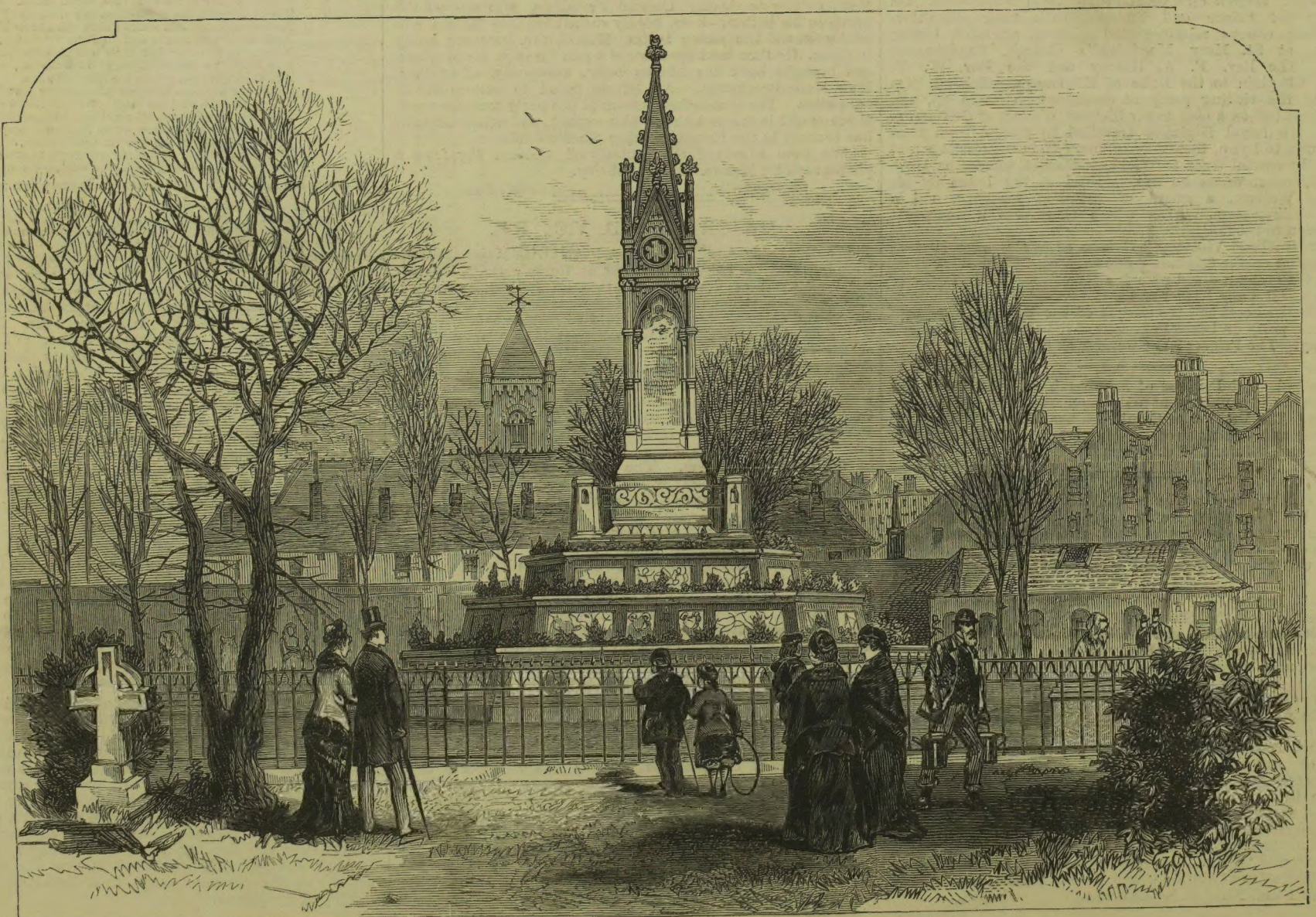
THE LATE LIEUT. F. G. KINLOCH.—SEE PAGE 471.



COLONEL J. W. FRY.—SEE PAGE 471.



SWORD PRESENTED TO MAJOR CHARD, V.C., R.E., BY THE PEOPLE OF PLYMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 471.



MEMORIAL SUNDIAL IN OLD ST. PANCRAS GARDENS, ERECTED BY LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.—SEE PAGE 471.



INTERIOR OF THE GREEK CHURCH AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. LAZARUS, LARNACA, CYPRUS.—SEE PAGE 474.

Extra Supplement.

THE CITY OF CABUL.

Our large Engraving, presented as an Extra Supplement with this week's Number of the *Illustrated London News*, is furnished by a Sketch we have received from an occasional Correspondent who was with the army of General Sir F. Roberts at the capture of Cabul. It is a view of that city, drawn on the 8th ult., from the hill above the British Camp, on the east side of the town, immediately after the arrival of the army there, subsequent to the action fought on the 6th, on the neighbouring heights of Charasiab, which is the subject of another Sketch by the same hand, published by us this week. This view shows the position that was still held by the enemy on the 8th, along the craggy hills above the city; and the position of General Baker's force then preparing to attack them, on the slope of the opposite hill, which is seen to the left hand. The palace garden, called the Sherepore, in which seventy-eight guns were found by General Danham Masey, appears in the plain, just beyond the city.

The city of Cabul, which has been the capital of Afghanistan since the reign of Timur Shah, about one hundred years ago, is situated at the western extremity of a spacious and fertile plain, but 6400 feet above the sea-level. It lies in a triangular gorge, formed by the approach of two ranges of hills which, running from the north and east, meet at the south-west corner of the city. A narrow gorge separates these hills, and through it flows the Cabul river, bearing away to the north-east; while by its side runs the high road from Candahar and Ghuzni. The range which runs to the south of the city is only separated from the ruins of the old walls by a narrow path. These hills are steep, bare, and rugged, terminating in a commanding eminence, which dominates the south-eastern corner of the city, and on the slopes of which rise the walls of the Bala Hissar, or fortified palace of the capital. The Cabul river is spanned by a bridge at the gorge which separates the two ranges, and on its left bank the hills trending away to the north-west join in with the lower spurs of the Hindoo Koosh. Along the crest of both ranges, starting from the Bala Hissar, and conforming to the configuration of the ground, runs a long line of loopholed wall, flanked at short intervals by round towers. This wall is carried up the steep side of the hills and across the narrow gorge which lies between them, and well round the western flank of the city. There are no walls round the town at present, though formerly it was encircled by ramparts built partly of burnt bricks and partly of mud. These indications may be traced in many places. The houses are slightly and indifferently built, generally of mud and sun-dried bricks; the few of burnt brick are those of old standing. The city is divided into quarters, called *mahals*, and these again into sections, *kuchas*. The latter are inclosed and entered by small gates, and are invariably occupied by people of the same class or profession. On occasion of war or tumult, the entrance-gates are built up, when the city contains as many different fortifications as there are sections in it. This means of defence is called "*kuchabandi*." It must be obvious that an insecure state of society has induced this precautionary mode of arrangement in building the city. The principal bazaars, however, are independent of these sections, and generally extend in straight lines. The two principal bazaars—namely, the Shor bazaar and the Lahore bazaar—run parallel to each other, from east to west. The western portion of the latter street is occupied by the Charchata. The shops are tenanted by retail vendors of manufactured goods, who sit perched cross-legged on low counters in front of their shops, on which are displayed their wares. In Cabul, as in most Eastern cities, the several descriptions of traders and artisans congregate. Thus the shops of drapers, saddlers, armourers, ironmongers, and curriers are found in their own quarter. Besides the shopkeepers or fixed tradesmen, a vast number of itinerant traders parade the bazaar. Their cries, it is said, equal in variety those of the costermongers of the east end of London. The population is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand souls.

In a military aspect, Cabul is similar to most other Afghan fortresses, which generally consist in occupying with a citadel the detached knoll so frequently the termination of a spur from a mountain range. A series of works surrounds the knoll, and forms the main body of the place. In the present instance the space inclosed by the fortifications lies to the north of the citadel, and may be roundly stated to have an extreme length of 900 yards from east to west, with a breadth of 800 yards from north to south. The contour of the place is by no means regular, consisting of six sides of unequal length. The defences of five of these fronts consist in a masonry wall, flanked at irregular intervals by masonry towers. The walls, however, are in bad repair, the ditch is filled up, and the *faussebraye*, never completed, has long since fallen to ruins. Among the many places of interest in the neighbourhood of the capital are the burial-places of the various clans who people the town. Each sect has its own distinct resting-place—Sunnis and Shias, Jews and Armenians, all have their separate quarter—and many of the tombs are well worthy a visit. In the graveyard of the Assa Mahi hill, a neglected stone, distinguished by a sculptured mitre, denotes the place of rest of a Georgian Bishop who died at Cabul some 300 years ago. In the Armenian graveyard a mitre on one of the stones points to the rank of the person lying there. But the most curious, and to Englishmen the most interesting, gravestone about Cabul is to be found in a Mohammedan cemetery on the south-east of the city, a grave-stone with an inscription in plain Roman characters to this effect:—

"Here lieth the body of John Hicks, son of Thomas and Edith Hicks, who departed this life, the eleventh of October, 1666." This date would be in the reign of Aurungzebe, at which time Cabul was under one of his Governors. Masson made inquiries as to who this Englishman could be, and learned from an old Kubbur-Khan, or grave-digger, who had heard through his predecessors, that the stone marked the burial place of an officer of artillery, who stood so high in the estimation of the governor of the time that they were both buried close to each other. This is a curious fragment of history regarding an Englishman in the East at an early date.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The military news of the past week is almost entirely confined to that of preparations for the winter. General Roberts's division is now comfortably settled in or near Sherepore cantonment, provisions for five months being laid in and transport animals procured. The Shutargardan route is finally closed, General Hugh Gough's brigade, consisting of two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 3rd Sikhs, and the Kohat Mountain Battery, having arrived at Cabul. This force marched into the camp carrying the crimson banner captured at the Surkhi-Kotal. General Roberts addressed the men outside the Bala Hissar, complimenting them on their gallant defence of Shutargardan, and

mentioning specially Colonel Noel Money, Major Griffiths, Captain Morgan, and a native non-commissioned officer. Communication by the Khyber route is now fairly established. A flying column, under General Bright, left Jagdalak on the morning of the 7th, marching, one part through the Jagdalak Pass, the other part over the hills, and effected a junction at Katsang with General Macpherson's brigade, which had travelled through the Kurd-Cabul and struck across into the Tazin Valley to Badshahi Mina, and thence to Esak Bala. General Bright returned to Gandamak on the 9th. These movements were effected without any show of opposition, the only loss being a horse of the Guides wounded by robbers.

We learn from Simla that a force of 1000 Safis, who had attacked a foraging party of the 67th Regiment, has been routed with great loss by General Macpherson, and pursued for six miles. Our loss was four killed, and one officer and four men wounded.

General Roberts has issued a proclamation granting an amnesty, on condition that all arms are delivered up to the British authorities. The amnesty does not, however, extend to soldiers or civilians concerned in the attack on the British Residency at Cabul.

THE BATTLE OF CHARASIAB.

We have received letters from an occasional correspondent, who accompanied the British military force under command of General Sir F. Roberts, in its advance from the Shutargardan Pass down the Lohur Valley to Cabul. He sends an effective and truthful Sketch of the action fought on the 6th ult. to clear the heights of Charasiab, in the approach to that city. Charasiab is a large and populous village, seven or eight miles to the south of Cabul, at the foot of a range of steep and abrupt hills, through which the Khyrabad defile winds nearly two miles, leading towards the Bala Hissar and to the open ground east of the city. The entrance to this defile, which is narrow and commanded by precipitous cliffs, is shown between the conical peaked hills on the right-hand side of the view in our Engraving. Here, too, is the river which flows through the defile behind the peak called Shakh-i-Baranti. To the left-hand side of our view, which looks north, is the road to Chardeh, turning westward, and affording a preferable route of approach to Cabul. But, on the morning of Oct. 6, as the enemy were seen gathering in force upon the heights above Charasiab, while numerous bands of hostile Ghilzais appeared on both flanks of the British army, threatening its communications with the rear at Zahidabad, it was needful at once to clear the entrance to the defile above mentioned. The following is our correspondent's own account of this very spirited and successful action:—

"Our cavalry patrols were driven in early on the morning of the 6th, and we saw large bodies of troops occupying the heights above the gorge through which our road lay, and to the left of it General Roberts at once resolved to dislodge them; and Brigadier-General Baker, late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, an officer who had already gained a name in the Crimea, New Zealand, and Ashantee, was selected for this difficult task. He moved the greater part of his force, consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, part of the 23rd Pioneers, a hundred of the 5th Punjab Infantry, four mountain guns and Gatlings, over to the low bare downs on the left-hand side, in order to threaten the enemy's retreat that way to Cabul. Meantime, he sent Major White with a wing of the 92nd Highlanders, two companies of the 23rd Pioneers, three guns of the G Battery 3rd Brigade of Royal Artillery, and some cavalry, to the orchards on the right hand. The artillery, under command of Major Sidney Parry, shelled the first hill to the right of the sketch, upon which Major White, advancing, stormed the hill with the 92nd Highlanders, supported by the 23rd Pioneers, in gallant style, against an obstinate resistance. Then, moving on, they took the second hill on the right-hand side, in the same manner.

"In the meanwhile, General Baker's force, advancing rapidly over the low downs, was suddenly checked by a large force of the enemy on the hill—that is, the second hill to the left hand, as shown in my sketch. The 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas stormed this hill in grand style at the point of the bayonet, the enemy retreating step by step. Here the Highlanders suffered severely, as they had to charge up a bare steep slope, against an enemy armed with breechloaders and hidden behind crags. The remainder of Baker's force moved steadily on; and, when the position I have mentioned was taken by the 72nd and Goorkhas, two of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The retreat of the enemy now became a rout. Parties of our different regiments, advancing and storming height after height, soon captured the main peak of the range; and then, moving to the right, found that Major White's force had advanced, and was in possession of the conical hill commanding the gorge.

"The enemy's loss must have been great, as our men fired with extraordinary steadiness; and when they retreated over the Chardeh plain Baker brought Captain Swinley's mountain guns and the Gatlings to bear upon their fugitive crowds. We captured twenty guns, most of them imitation Armstrong breechloaders, and one 8-in. English howitzer, evidently one of the guns that were given to the late Amir Shere Ali. Our loss was Captain Young, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, Dr. Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers (severely), and Lieutenant Ferguson, of the 72nd Highlanders, officers wounded; and about seventy other men killed and wounded. Of these the 72nd Highlanders had lost as many as thirty-six."

This action was next day followed by the passage of the defile and advance of General Roberts's force to Bini-i-Hissar, within two miles of Cabul.

GREEK CHURCH AT LARNACA, CYPRUS.

Among the ecclesiastical antiquities of this island, which has so recently passed under British rule, the seaport town of Larnaca, most frequently visited by foreign vessels, contains one that has a certain degree of interest. We give an Illustration of the interior of the Greek Church attached to the Monastery of St. Lazarus, at Larnaca. It stands in the centre of a large square, one side of which is a burial-ground, inclosed by tall iron railings, and the other three sides consist of the cells formerly inhabited by the community of monks, but now let out on hire to common lodgers, while the cemetery has become a boys' playground. The church is reported, by Greek religious tradition, to contain the tomb of Lazarus, who is said to have come from Bethany, long after Our Saviour raised him from the dead there, and to have ended a long life here in Cyprus. They keep tapers ever burning in the vault beneath the altar; there is a descent by a few steps, and in the dim light of the shrine a granite slab is visible, arched at the top, with a little spring of water under it, filling a stone basin. This water has miraculous properties, for the healing of sores, by the application of rags dipped in the water. It would seem that the Lazarus, the poor man who had sores, mentioned in the New Testament parable of Dives and Lazarus, is considered by the Greek clergy to be the same Lazarus that was raised from the dead.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée last Saturday, discussing the foreign situation, M. Waddington informed his colleagues that, although there were no doubt difficulties to be surmounted in the East and certain antagonisms to be reconciled, still no complication need be apprehended, and that the interested Powers would not take action on any but diplomatic grounds. The Cabinet agreed on Saturday that France should be represented at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880.

M. Gambetta, General Gresley, and M. Lepère breakfasted with President Grévy on Sunday, and had a day's sport with him at Marly.

M. Lepère, Minister of Public Worship, has addressed a circular to the Prefects calling attention to the omission by some priests of the prayer for the Republic, which they were bound by law to recite, and asking whether this is done by order of the Bishops. He also calls attention to the cases of Bishops who leave their dioceses without the authorisation of the Government and go to distant places. The Government, he says, should have notice of these movements.

The President has signed a decree granting fifty-eight fresh pardons for insurrectionary acts committed in 1871.

M. Henri Martin's long-delayed reception at the Académie Française took place on the 13th inst. His speech, and that of M. Xavier Marmier, who replied, were devoted to a biography and eulogy of M. Thiers.

The *Times*' correspondent at Paris has received the following official reply from the Director of the Medal Department to an inquiry as to the delay in the distribution of certain of the Exhibition medals:—"All the gold and silver medals of the English winners at the Universal Exhibition of 1878 have been distributed. I wrote yesterday, moreover, to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Secretary of the Royal British Commission, to inform him that I was in a position to hand over to him the bronze medals. The 'honourable mentions' will be sent him in the first half of December. As regards the commemorative medals, which are in course of being struck at the Mint, they cannot be forwarded to those entitled to them till the months of January or February."

The *Univers* has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to a fine of 1000f. for having published false news.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th inst. the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question, that the Royal marriage had no political significance. In reply to a question respecting the Sooloo Islands, the Minister said that the sovereignty of Spain over that Archipelago was absolute. Next day the Minister for Foreign Affairs supplemented his statement in regard to the political bearing of the Royal marriage. The policy of Spain, he declared, was to preserve friendly relations and show consideration towards all foreign Powers, irrespective of their importance, to further the internal interests of the country, and maintain an attitude of dignified and prudent reserve, till such time as the country shall be completely restored.

During the Royal marriage festivities the sittings of the Cortes will be suspended.

Much excitement has been caused in Madrid by the receipt of telegrams from General Blanco announcing further risings in Cuba. He demanded reinforcements, principally of cavalry, and these are to be embarked immediately.

A Paris telegram states that the Marquis de Molins, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and the Peruvian Minister on Saturday exchanged the ratifications of a treaty of peace and friendship concluded between Spain and Peru.

ITALY.

King Humbert arrived at Pegli on Sunday afternoon, and was received at the station by the German Crown Prince. The King and his Imperial Highness on meeting are said to have embraced affectionately, and remained for a short time in conversation on the platform. His Majesty, after taking luncheon with the Crown Prince, left for Genoa, the Prince accompanying him to the station.

Signor Cairoli, the President of the Italian Ministry, has resigned, having previously come to an agreement with Signor Depretis respecting the formation of a new Ministry. The crisis is stated to be caused by differences of opinion in reference to the Budget. The Chambers, which were to have met on Wednesday, have been prorogued to the 27th inst.

General Cialdini is to represent the King, as Ambassador Extraordinary, at the marriage of the King of Spain.

It is stated that the municipality of Florence will compound with its creditors by an annual payment of a million and a half of francs, rising fifty thousand each year until it reaches the sum of two millions.

HOLLAND.

In reply to some attacks which have recently been made upon him, the Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet, in which, speaking of his political views, he expresses hopes for the maintenance of the principles of the Dutch Constitution of 1848, of which he regards the educational clauses as the corner-stone, and he believes in the compatibility of Conservative principles with ideas of progress.

BELGIUM.

The patronal fête-day of the King was celebrated last Saturday in Brussels with the usual ceremonial. The Queen, with the Count and Countess of Flanders, attended a solemn Te Deum in the cathedral of St. Gudule; and ceremonies of the same import were conducted at the same time in the Protestant Church and in the Jewish Synagogue.

M. Frère Orban, Minister President, on Tuesday replied at length to the interpellation respecting the relations between the Belgian Government and the Holy See.

The Communal Council of Brussels has decided that instruction in the primary schools of the city shall be gratuitous.

GERMANY.

The Czarewitch and Czarevna arrived at Berlin on Sunday morning, and were received at the railway station by M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, the Commandant of Berlin, and the President of Police. Their Imperial Highnesses immediately after their arrival drove in a Royal carriage to the Russian Embassy. The Czarewitch had specially requested that there should be no official reception. The Czarewitch and Czarevna at about noon received visits from the Emperor and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family at present in Berlin, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg. The Russian Heir-Apparent and his Consort returned the visits of the Emperor and the Princes shortly afterwards. The Czarewitch paid visits during the course of the afternoon to the Turkish, French, Austrian, and English Ambassadors. At five o'clock there was a dinner at the palace, attended by all the members of the Royal family in Berlin. The Czarewitch and Czarevna left Berlin on Monday night, after attending a dinner which was given by the Emperor to the Ministers and other dignitaries, and accompanying the Emperor and members of the Royal family to the theatre, to see the ballet of "*Sardanapalus*."



1. The City of Cabul. 2. The Sher-Pore, where 78 guns were captured. 3. The Bala Hissar Fortress. 4. Major's Cavalry Brigade. 5 and 6. Enemy's Position on Heights. 7. General Baker's Position. 8. Hindoo Kooch.

THE CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE HILL ABOVE THE BRITISH CAMP, OCTOBER 8.

FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

On the 13th inst. the Lower House of the Prussian Diet concluded the debate upon the first reading of the Railway Purchase Bill, and resolved to refer it to a Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members. In the course of the debate Herr Miquel, speaking in the name of the great majority of the National Liberals, declared in favour of the views of the Government on the subject. Dr. Maybach, the Minister of Public Works, announced that at a future stage of the debate he would reply to the objections raised by the opponents of the measure.

A resolution was adopted on the 13th inst. by the committee of the senior members of the Berlin Exchange strongly repelling some severe strictures passed upon the Bourse by Herr Maybach, the Minister of Public Works, in the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the previous Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Czarewitch and Czarevna accompanied the Princess's parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, on the 13th inst., in their journey from Gmünden, where they had been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, to Vienna. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Russian and Danish Ambassadors, and the chief authorities at Vienna received the Royal visitors at the Railway station. His Majesty kissed the hands of the Queen of Denmark and the Czarevna and shook hands with the King; but "affectionately embraced" the Czarewitch several times. The Royal party afterwards went to the Imperial palace, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and were welcomed on their arrival at the Hofburg by the Empress. The Czarewitch and Czarevna left Vienna at two o'clock last Saturday afternoon for Berlin. At the request of the Czarewitch, there was no official leave-taking. The Emperor and Empress bade their Imperial Highnesses farewell at half-past one at the Hofburg. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna were accompanied to the Northern Railway station by the King and Queen of Denmark, M. de Novikoff, M. Talbe, and the gentlemen-in-waiting.

The ceremony of renouncing all rights of succession in Austria on the part of the Archduchess Christine in consequence of her approaching marriage with King Alfonso took place last Saturday. The Archduchess and her mother left Vienna on Monday evening for Madrid, where she is to arrive on the 23rd inst.

All the party leaders in the Austrian Reichsrath met on Monday at the residence of Count Taaffe to discuss the new Army Bill which the Government have presented. They declared, in the end, that they did not wish to treat the military question as a party one, nor to make it a question of confidence in any particular Cabinet; they desired only to consider it from an objective point of view. Later in the day a committee of the majority of the Lower House adopted the Government bill without modification.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday passed the bill for the administration of Bosnia by a majority of only nineteen, the numbers being 188 to 169. This (the Pesth correspondent of the *Standard* says) is the first blow which has been struck at that form of dualism which was created by Francis Deak. In Tuesday's sitting the Bill came on for discussion in paragraphs. Clause 1, together with the amendments which had been moved, was referred to a committee by 161 votes against 147, in opposition to M. Tisza's proposal that the clause should be adopted. The other clauses were agreed to as draughted in the Government bill.

A telegram from Athens on Monday states that the Austrian squadron has left the Piræus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination is, however, reported to be Besika Bay.

RUSSIA.

Whilst endeavouring to make his way into the presence of the Empress of Russia, in the Ville de Danes, where she is now residing, a man named Meyer, born at St. Petersburg, has been arrested. Letters addressed to the Empress and high Russian personages at Nice were found upon him. He remains in custody pending inquiry.

News has been received at St. Petersburg that General Tergoukassoff has arrived at Tchikislar. General Gurtshin is also at that place, suffering from a carbuncle, and is about to return to Tiflis. Scurvy has broken out among the Russian troops. A number of Kitghese kibitkas and a portion of the provisions for the winter have arrived at Tchikislar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the expedition against the Tekke Turkomans is certainly to be given up for the winter.

TURKEY.

The pressure which the British Government has been placing upon the Porte seems to have produced some appreciable result. A telegram from Constantinople on Tuesday states that the Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to be his Majesty's representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and that Baker Pasha will leave Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his post.

The Turkish Ministers have, it is announced, prepared a financial scheme, which proposes that a syndicate of bankers, presided over by Mr. Foster, the director of the Ottoman Bank, shall farm the gross revenue of the empire, with the exception of the Customs revenue. The revenues to be farmed are calculated to produce £2,450,000, of which £1,100,000 will serve to repay the Galata bankers, while the remaining £1,350,000 will be devoted to discharge the obligations of Turkey towards the foreign bondholders. In the event of the revenue not realising this estimate, the Porte proposes to undertake to cover the deficit. A Constantinople telegram states that the above arrangement of the public debt will have merely a provisional character, as the Porte recognises that it cannot cede hypothecated revenues without the consent of the foreign bondholders.

It is announced from Malta that Admiral Hornby has countermanded the order he is said to have issued to the squadron on the 12th, to be ready to proceed Eastward in four days from that date. The *Morning Post*, however, asserts that no order was ever sent to Admiral Hornby to prepare to proceed eastward; and, consequently, that no such order was ever countermanded.

A telegram from Athens of Tuesday's date, reports that the Austrian squadron had left the Piræus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination, however, was said to be Besika Bay.

At the sitting of the Turco-Greek Commission on Monday the line of frontier proposed by the Porte, was indicated, giving Greece an extension of frontier to the West but leaving Turkey almost the whole of Epirus.

SERVIA.

Out of a list of six names submitted to his Highness, Prince Milan has selected M. Touzakovich as President of the Skuptschina, and M. Wassich as Vice-president.

Prince Milan opened the Skuptschina on Sunday. In his speech from the Throne, after remarking on the progress which Serbia had made in recent years, and formally announcing that the Great Powers had recognised the independence of the Principality, his Highness proceeded to declare that his relations with neighbouring States were of a cordial character. He next spoke of the commercial conventions con-

cluded with Italy, England, Russia, Switzerland, and Belgium, and stated that the establishment of a national bank had been approved by decree. The speech concluded by saying that the Government was engaged in considering the various plans for the construction of railways which had been submitted to it.

EGYPT.

The Khedive signed on Sunday two decrees—one exempting the Domain lands from seizure under decisions of the courts in favour of the mortgage creditors, and the other defining the powers of the English and French Comptrollers-General. The latter contains some slight modifications from the original proposals of the French and English Governments. Messrs. Baring and De Blignières are empowered to make the fullest inquiry into the financial administration of Egypt and to have a consultative voice in the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Malet, the new English Consul-General at Cairo, has had an audience of the Khedive; and, after presenting his credentials, expressed his belief that Egypt, under the direction of Prince Tewfik, would regain that prosperity to which the British Government attached so high an importance.

M. de Blignières has left Paris for Egypt, there to devote himself to the duties of his new official position.

AMERICA.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that statutes establishing a general system of trade-mark registration, and providing penalties for their violation, are invalid and unconstitutional.

General Grant last week attended at Chicago a gathering of veterans of the Civil War, and met with a magnificent reception. In the course of his speech, which he read, and which he described as the longest he had ever made, he said that the estimation in which the United States were now held was very different from that which was formed of them a quarter of a century ago, and concluded by saying that, after visiting many foreign lands, he proudly rejoiced in his American citizenship.

Official returns of the recent elections at New York show the return of the rest of the Republican State ticket by small majorities. In Virginia the supporters of the readjustment of the State Debt have a majority in the Legislature.

Mr. Seward, Assistant-Secretary of State, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Colonel John Hay.

Agricultural returns from the Department of Agriculture show a decided improvement in the condition of the cotton crop. Returns of the wheat crop received up to Nov. 1 show an increase of 26,000,000 bushels over the same period of 1878; and for the same period the entire corn product of the country promises an increase of 200,000,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent, over 1878.

The New York papers announce the death of the Rev. Jacob Abbott, the author of many books for the young, which in their time had a very large circulation both in the United States and in England. Mr. Abbott, who died at the age of seventy-six, was the eldest of three brothers, all of whom have become more or less famous for their literary productions. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, a position which he retained four years, when he took charge of Mount Vernon School for girls, in Boston, and in 1834 organised the Eliot Congregational Church in Roxbury, of which he became pastor. In 1838 he relinquished his charge to his brother, John S. C. Abbott, and removed to Farmington, Maine, where from that time he devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits, chiefly the production of juvenile books. A complete list of his works would number more than 200. Many of them were translated into foreign languages, both in Europe and Asia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

By the arrival of the Cape mail at Plymouth on Monday we have advices from Capetown to Oct. 28.

There is a rumour that Umbulazi, who contested the Zulu succession with Cetewayo, is alive, and about to return to claim his inheritance. Several of Sir Garnet Wolseley's nominated chiefs are believed to be negotiating for a transfer of their districts to John Dunn, who has published the conditions on which a limited number of missionaries will be allowed to have stations in his territory.

The Cape Ministry have addressed a minute to Sir Bartle Frere expressing the opinion that the recent settlement of Zululand is prejudicial to a permanent peace in South Africa.

The Premier of Cape Colony had held a parley with Moirosi under a flag of truce, but no satisfactory conclusion was come to, and firing recommenced.

Two employés of a French trader have succeeded in discovering the sources of the Niger.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill providing for the establishment of savings banks throughout the country.

An interesting report of a visit by Captain F. C. B. Robinson, of her Majesty's ship *Opal*, to Pitcairn's Island, is published by the Admiralty. He had to convey to the islanders an organ, which was a present to them from the Queen.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Pericles*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

Serious floods have occurred in the Canary Islands, resulting in some loss of life, the downfall of several houses, the destruction of the cochineal crop, and considerable damage to other crops and property.

The shore end of the new French Atlantic cable has been landed in Massachusetts, and signals interchanged between the land and the *Faraday*, which vessel was to leave at daylight on Monday to make the final splice, seventeen miles out.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Captain O'Moore Creagh, of the Bombay Staff Corps, for services in Afghanistan; and upon Acting-Assistant James Langley Dalton, of the Commissariat and Transport Department, for his conspicuous gallantry during the Zulu attack on Rorke's Drift on Jan. 22.

Two persons were killed and about forty injured on Tuesday evening by the falling in of a gallery at the Skating-Rink, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, where Mr. Serjeant Simon was to have given his annual address to his constituents. About 3000 persons were assembled. Serjeant Simon expressed his deep sympathy with the injured, and said he would meet his constituents on a future occasion.

At the Hanley County Police Court on Monday a young man was summoned for having kissed a girl named Curtis. He met the complainant on Saturday night, and having made a bet he would kiss her, did so roughly. He was fined £3 5s., including costs. At Dublin the same day a magistrate sentenced two young men to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour, for assaulting two young girls, dressmakers, by attempting to kiss one and forcibly kissing the other, in the public streets.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent victories of Chippendale, La Merveille, and Master Kildare have taught backers some bitter lessons on the "glorious uncertainty of the turf;" but there was a yet lower depth, and that was reached with a vengeance when Rosy Cross (7 st. 5 lb.) cantered off with the Great Shropshire Handicap. Ever since Mr. Rymill leased her for her racing career the mare has caused him constant disappointment, and has been beaten so often when heavily backed that this time she started at 50 to 1 in a field of twelve. Fordham, who was married for the second time on the previous Saturday, postponed his honeymoon in order to don the scarlet jacket on Avontes (8 st. 11 lb.); but little Bendon, who has made a very promising début this season, kept Rosy Cross in front from start to finish, and never gave anything a chance of getting near her. Breadfinder (8 st.), who was third, did very well under her heavy weight; but Sun of York (6 st. 5 lb.), who started favourite, cut up badly, as did Reconciliation (8 st.) and Simla (6 st. 3 lb.). We learn that Mr. Rymill has purchased Rosy Cross outright, since her victory. The capital performance of Breadfinder caused her to be made a rattling favourite for the Shrewsbury Cup, in which she had 13 lb. less to carry than on the previous day. The field was by no means a strong one, and Lord Hasting's filly disposed of everything easily enough except Rhidorroch (7 st. 11 lb.), who proved a little too good for her, and at last got back some of the money that Lord Rosebery paid for him.

To-day (Saturday) we take our farewell of flat-racing until March next, and the present week will be a busy one at Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park. The Midland Counties Handicap was the chief event at the first-named fixture, and this event has suffered materially from the antagonism of younger rivals. Stitchery (8 st. 11 lb.) was about the best of the seven who ran, and she won easily from Calabria (8 st. 7 lb.), who has taken part in about forty races this season. On Tuesday a five-days' programme was begun at Manchester, the only noticeable feature of the first day being the hollow defeat of Master Kildare (9 st. 10 lb.), upon whom odds of 5 to 1 were laid, by Umbria (8 st. 7 lb.). The ground was very heavy after the recent frosts, and Lincoln showed us that Master Kildare is by no means partial to mud.

We regret to learn that Mr. Barclay has sustained a very serious loss in the death of Grace Cup, who succumbed to some internal injury. She was by the Duke-Noyan, and was therefore half-sister to the flying Philippine. Her second in the Middle Park Plate and her easy victory in the Dewhurst Plate stamped her as the best two-year-old filly of the season, and Mr. Barclay has lost a grand chance of securing the One Thousand and Oaks of 1880.

The unexpected and severe frost from which we suffered at the end of last week marred the Altcar Club Meeting, and all the stakes had to be divided amongst several greyhounds. The Earl of Haddington was once more in great force, taking a share of each of the three principal stakes with Hawthornden, Herma, and Hubert respectively, all three of whom are performers of far more than average merit. His Lordship accepted 1000 to 80 about his nomination for the Waterloo Cup, and a far shorter price will be accepted before the day. The Earl of Stair and Mr. Briggs were also worthily represented.

A billiard tournament on the American principle is now being played at the Royal Aquarium, and will be finished on Monday evening. The heats are 500 up, and the following players are engaged:—Joseph Bennett, scratch; G. Collins and F. Bennett, 60 points start; G. Hunt and D. Richards, 110; J. Lloyd and W. Mitchell, 120; and J. Roberts, senior, 150. The feature of the affair up to the present has been the brilliant form exhibited by young Mitchell, with whose merits rumour has been busy for some time past. He has beaten Hunt and Richards with consummate ease, making some splendid breaks of 182 (60 "spots"), 100 (30 "spots"), and 127 (23 "spots").

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, held on the 18th inst., William Hawes, Esq., in the chair, the secretary brought a large number of cases to their notice, and the following awards were voted:—Recommended for Silver Medals: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Falconer, R.E., for saving a youth from drowning at Gillingham Pier, by jumping in with all his clothes on to the rescue at considerable personal risk. This is the ninth life saved from drowning by this soldier, and he is in possession of the Society's Bronze Medal. Frederick Knight, boy, H.M.S. *Ready*, for having jumped overboard on a dark night in a roadstead infested with sharks and saved from drowning T. Davies, a stoker of the same ship, who had accidentally fallen from the fore-castle. Richard J. Duggan, barrister, Hamilton, Ontario, for having saved M. O. Jarvis from drowning in Burlington Bay, by jumping from his yacht in a gale of wind and swimming to the aid of the man through rough water on a dark night.

Bronze medals were voted to Thomas A'Alton, of Dublin, for jumping off the pier at Howth to the rescue of A. Campbell. To Lieutenant S. Greenwood, 10th Hussars, for gallantly saving the life of a private soldier from drowning when crossing the Cabul river at Jellalabad, after being separated from his own horse and in danger of drowning, being heavily encumbered with uniform and accoutrements. To William Biolletti, for rescuing a person from drowning by jumping from the Chain Pier at Brighton under very gallant circumstances. To A. Salmon, seaman, for jumping into the river at Waterford from a steamer and saving a man from drowning. To G. W. Endall, of Stratford-on-Avon, a boy of fourteen years, for rescuing a lad of ten. To Robert Shaw, seaman, for jumping into Cork Harbour and saving a woman from drowning who became immersed by her boat coming in collision with a steamer.

Testimonials on vellum were voted to Mr. A. W. Barnes for plunging into the Thames at Richmond and going to the rescue of Mr. Anson. To Mr. Albert Woodhams for saving A. Billot from drowning by swimming to his aid in a dangerous current at Littlehampton. To Daniel Magee for gallantly jumping into the Grand Canal at Dublin and saving a child's life. To William Seager for saving H. Ludgate at Calne, Wiltshire. To Mark Upward for saving P. Dennit from drowning in the river Stour.

Parchment testimonials and pecuniary rewards were voted to many persons for other acts of gallantry in saving life from drowning.

The Oakley Hunt Ball will be held at the Corn Exchange, Bedford, on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, accompanied by Mrs. Sala, left England on Saturday to winter in the Southern States of America. On the 13th inst. this popular writer was entertained at a farewell banquet, given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Edmund Yates presiding over the distinguished gathering, which included members of Parliament, and several well-known men of letters.



1. Enemy's Position at 1 p.m. 2. General Baker's Position; and 3, Major White's, at the same hour. 4. Village of Charasab, one mile from the Camp. 5. Camp of General Sir F. Roberts. 6. Road from Zahidabad.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: THE ACTION ON THE HEIGHTS ABOVE CHARASIAB, OCTOBER 6.

FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.—SEE PAGE 474.

NEW BOOKS.

There are some professed observers of foreign politics who assert that Berlin is hereafter to supersede Paris as the pre-dominating centre of influence all over Continental Europe. Except with regard to military forces and diplomatic negotiations, at the present crisis of affairs, we do not think it will be so. The more sociable and vivacious spirit of the French nation, with all its faults, is likely still to outbid the stern rigour of Prussian determination for the leadership of popular taste. Literature, the fine arts, the manners and fashions of society, will not readily be obliged to submit to Berlin regulation. Nor does the growing wealth and trade of that city, though remarkable of late years, warrant a belief in its future industrial and commercial supremacy. But it is a subject of considerable importance just now, and we have to thank Mr. Henry Vizetelly for a really instructive book upon this subject. *Berlin under the New Empire*, in two closely printed octavo volumes, published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, is a work of substantial information, conveniently arranged, clearly and agreeably written, and mingled with entertaining descriptive passages, and with lively notices of the habits of the townsfolk. It may very well stand comparison with Mr. Sala's amusing latest book, "Paris Herself Again," which adopts a similar method of showing us the recent aspects of the French capital. For though Mr. Vizetelly has not Mr. Sala's wit and fancy, he has equal knowledge of the actual life of various classes of people in foreign cities. His judgment of social questions, more especially of social and domestic economy, commerce, and manufactures, appears generally to be sound; and he has exercised not only much diligence in collecting statistics, but equal discrimination in comparing different reports. For the gratification of readers who wish to be diverted and amused, these volumes are furnished, like those of "Paris Herself Again," with a plentiful exhibition of small engravings, more than four hundred altogether, scattered about the pages; and they are not less attractive. Designed by some of the cleverest and most popular of German comic or satirical artists for several publications of the day, they represent the drollest figures, costumes, and accidents of city life, with as much freedom as was used by Cham, and other Parisian pencillers of the like, in their woodcuts lately borrowed to illustrate Mr. Sala's book. Views of the streets, palaces, and public buildings of Berlin, and portraits of exalted or distinguished persons, are given also in sufficient abundance. Mr. Vizetelly's first prolonged visit to the Prussian Capital was in the autumn of 1872, at the time of the meeting of the three Emperors, in all probability to agree upon their policy for settlement of the Eastern Question. He went thither from Paris, where he has resided a good deal, and was naturally led to much comparison of the one metropolis with the other, pretty sharply to the disparagement of Berlin. The majority of English visitors, as a mere matter of taste and pleasure, will be disposed to agree with him in this line of criticism. He has gathered, apparently, from the perusal of many authentic German essays and papers, as well as from personal inquiries when he again visited Berlin, a copious store of detailed information. It is tolerably comprehensive in its scope, and has the appearance of being tolerably exact. The topographical situation, the foundation and early history of Berlin, its several quarters and suburbs, its principal streets, the grand Unter den Linden avenue, the Thiergarten or Park, the Schloss and other Royal and Imperial Palaces, the Museums, the Opera-House and other theatres, the Börse, the Rath-Haus, the University, the Churches and Markets, are described not merely in their external aspects. The author goes thoroughly into all the particulars he can get at of the inner life of these national or local institutions. He seems to have been a shrewd and attentive student of Prussian social affairs, though not generally resident there, and to have read or heard much upon this subject, which has, indeed, largely occupied the foreign correspondence of the *Times* in the last eight or ten years. Mr. Vizetelly's political sentiments are by no means favourable to the Emperor William or to Prince Bismarck; nor does he admire the Prussian type of military and official absolutism, or its effect upon the social life, the morals and manners, of the people. His pictures of certain haunts of dissipation and profligacy in the overgrown city on the Spree are quite as shameful as any that can be drawn in Paris, and their unredeemed coarseness is even more disgusting. The comparatively innocent beer-cellars, and many different establishments for eating and drinking purposes, are duly reported upon in this round of inspection. Theatrical entertainments, concerts, and dancing-saloons are visited also in their turn. With respect to institutions of graver importance and official dignity, the legislative assemblies of Prussia and of the German Empire, the Herren-Haus and Haus der Abgeordneten, and the Reichstag or Imperial Diet, are minutely described. Some of the leading statesmen and party speakers or active politicians figure individually, both in the text and in the woodcuts, in the pages of the second volume. The University, the Gymnasien and Realschulen, the eminent Professors, the clergy of Berlin, and other notable men of doctrine or science, come in for secondhand notices, which are scarcely adequate to their merits. Such men as the historian Mommsen, and Virchow the physiologist, can hardly be estimated with correct appreciation by Mr. Vizetelly. The condition of the working classes, and the prevalence of Socialist theories among them, with the organised propaganda and system of agitation which has excited such great alarm, and the conspiracies and recent plots of assassination, are discussed at some length. These volumes contain, in short, a large amount of materials for the understanding of present home affairs in Prussia and North Germany, which are frequently made the topic of remarks in the current journals of political discussion.

The delightful and instructive study of nature from the descriptive scientific point of view should be constantly recommended. Miss Arabella Buckley, the author of "The Fairyland of Science," which was published by Mr. E. Stanford, and has quickly reached its sixth thousand of selling copies, has also written *A Short History of Natural Science*. The new edition of this work, much improved and enlarged, and furnished with many illustrations, comes out now in charge of the same publisher. It is not, like the other above mentioned, a simple display of intellectual entertainment for the youthful mind, but a substantial and methodical text-book, though easy and familiar in style, for the use of schools and juvenile students, more especially for young ladies. These will here be supplied with a fair amount of well-arranged information concerning the progress of discoveries, physical theories, and classifications in the domain of natural history, from Thales, Anaximander, and Pythagoras, down to Lyell, Huxley, and Darwin, to the professors of our Royal Institution, and other scientific luminaries of the present day. The Greek philosophers of antiquity, the Alexandrian scholars, Ptolemy and others, Strabo, and Pliny and Galen, the Arabian students and translators, Roger Bacon and the learning of the Middle Ages; Columbus and the extension of geography, Copernicus and Galileo with the establishment of true astronomy, followed by Kepler; the advancement of science heralded by Francis Bacon, the experimental method of

investigation applied to elementary analysis, the microscope, the telescope, the higher mathematical calculus, Isaac Newton and all the gains of knowledge in the seventeenth century, are treated of in due order, with a sufficiently correct description of their general results. This is continued with the institution of more regular categories in botany and zoology by Linnaeus and Buffon, the rise of geology and modern chemistry, and the discovery of electricity, to the development of physics, acoustics, optics, spectrum analysis, advanced astronomy, cosmogony, physiology, and biology, in recent times. We are glad to quote the following paragraph in conclusion. "Those who labour in the spirit of seeking the truth for itself will find their reward in the ever-increasing delight they will feel in studying God's works, and in the assurance which they will meet with at every step, that nothing can happen except under the guidance of His laws. True science, like true religion, leads to an entire and childlike dependence upon the Invisible Ruler of the universe. It makes us eager to study the laws of the universe, that we may live in accordance with them, and diminish some of the gross ignorance which now prevails, with its attendant evils; while at the same time it leads even the most instructed to feel how extremely limited our knowledge is, and that we are, after all, like inexperienced children, dependent upon the love and power of our Maker to bring us safely out of darkness into light."

The first question suggested by such a title as *Cyprus as I Saw It in 1879*, by Sir Samuel White Baker (Macmillan and Co.), is naturally, How did the author see it? And it is satisfactory to be able to answer that he did not see it as a visitor making a few days' or even a few weeks' trip; but that he "examined Cyprus in every district, and passed not only a few days, but winter, spring, and summer, in testing the climatic and geographical peculiarities." When we remember, moreover, that the author is a traveller and writer of exceptional experience and exceptional powers, as regards both observation and description, and that his position and resources would be likely to give him unusual opportunities and advantages, there can be little hesitation about receiving his book as superior, both in authority and in literary pretension, to most of the works, good and interesting as many of these are, which have been written upon the same subject. He sighted Cyprus on Jan. 4, and by Aug. 22 his manuscript, describing the island as he saw it in 1879, had already been forwarded to England, so that the time he had for testing the effects of the climate may be approximately calculated without much difficulty. Now, the autumn is notoriously the most unhealthy season in many, if not all, regions; and this may, though we must by no means infer that it does, account for the clean bill of health he can show. "Neither Lady Baker nor myself or servants," he says, "had any climatic ailment throughout our journeys in every portion of the island. A horsekeeper had fever while at Famagousta, but he was a native who had suffered previously, and the fit was a return of chronic ague. My own people never required a dose of medicine, although we were living in tents through winter and summer." So much for his personal evidence as to the pestiferous character of the climate. "The water," he testifies, "is generally wholesome, therefore dysentery and bowel complaints are rare, consumption is unknown, and pulmonary affections are uncommon." Indeed, he prophesies that "at some future time Cyprus will become the resort of delicate persons to escape the winter and spring of England, as the climate of the southern portion of the island is most enjoyable during the cold season," though, when he vouches for the agreeableness of the climate "from the middle of October to May," it is clear that he must have taken the behaviour of two months and a half on hearsay, if his personal experience extended only from the beginning of January to the middle or end of August. Famagousta has been mentioned, and, touching the vexed question of that possible harbour and naval station, Sir Samuel is of the opinion which he attributes to "all competent persons"—namely, that "a very moderate outlay would secure a first-class port, which would, as an impregnable coaling dépôt and arsenal, complete the links of the chain of fortresses which are the guardians of the Mediterranean;" but he admits that "there is unfortunately a serious drawback in the extreme unhealthiness of this otherwise invaluable situation." This insalubrity, so unlike Cyprus generally, according to Sir Samuel's testimony, is the more to be regretted, because "the fruit orchards and gardens of Famagousta are the finest in the island." In respect of our position at Cyprus, Sir Samuel declares that the island "should belong absolutely to England, or we should have nothing to do with it." The fact, he says, is that, "as usual, the English Government has been hoodwinked in their hasty bargain. The island can pay its way, and, if free from Turkey, would become most prosperous; but we have inherited (?) an estate so heavily mortgaged by our foolish Convention that the revenue is all absorbed in interest, which leaves nothing for the necessities of development." Enough has been said to show the bias Sir Samuel received from what he saw, so far as his views upon certain important points are concerned; for his little adventures, his anecdotes, his descriptions of particular places and various people, and minor details, readers must be referred to the volume itself, a large one, provided with a quaint illustration, a valuable appendix, and a useful index.

Biographies of living personages must obviously be incomplete, and they show a disregard of the Greek sage's apophthegm, so strikingly illustrated by the example of Croesus, but it is a question whether they are not read with the greater zest for the very reason which makes them incomplete; and certainly *The Life of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L., &c.* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.), is likely to be enhanced rather than depreciated in interest by the fact that the illustrious subject thereof is still to be seen and, what is more, heard, and if not invariably applauded, invariably admired, though it may be with unwilling, extorted admiration, in the flesh. The biographer is Mr. George Barnett Smith, whose purpose "is of a biographical and historical, rather than of a polemical character," and who has endeavoured to be as impartial as similarity, not to say identity, of political convictions and "a high admiration for the subject of this biography" would permit him to be. There is a noble portrait of Mr. Gladstone, at the age of sixty-nine, as the frontispiece of the first volume; and on the corresponding page of the other equally bulky volume stands a portrait of the right honourable gentleman at the earlier age of thirty-one; compare the two portraits, "look upon this picture and on that," and the whole story of the intermediate life is revealed, a life spent in energetic and almost heroic effort, physical and intellectual, with a constant increase of indomitable will and mental power, a gradual ripening of all the faculties, a progressive development and ultimate "setting" of the whole man. The biographer, of course, touches but slightly upon Mr. Gladstone's private, domestic life; it is "the story of Mr. Gladstone's life—and his relations to the great movements of his time—through the medium of his writings and his speeches" that the biographer has undertaken to present. Perhaps, for lack of information, he had no other story to tell; but, in any case, this is assuredly not the

time for telling it. Whether it was worth while to notice the ingenuity which has traced Mr. Gladstone's descent to Royal origin is a matter for readers to decide according to their own genealogical sentiments and more or less pronounced taste for blood; it will be enough for most people to know that it was not by reason of a problematical descent from Henry III. of England, or Robert Bruce of Scotland, or both, but by qualities distinctive of the middle class that the Gladstones of modern times "carved their own fortunes, and rose to positions of public esteem and eminence." William Ewart Gladstone, the "great commoner" of our age, is understood to have been born at Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809, to have gone to Eton in 1821, to have left it in 1827, and, after an interval of study with a private tutor, to have entered at Oxford, where, as nearly everybody has heard, he took a "double first" at the final examination. He then travelled abroad, especially in that Italy where, in after days, his name was destined to be no more "unheard or unadored" than that of Mulciber in days of old; and in Italy he still was, in 1832, when "the people had just fought and won one of the greatest constitutional battles recorded in our Parliamentary history." And now we look back upon a singular spectacle, singular when viewed by the light of subsequent events; for in 1832, at the close of the year, he who was to be known familiarly hereafter as "the people's William," came forward, if not as nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, as invited representative of the Red or Conservative Club, to contest the borough of Newark, and was returned at the head of the poll. In December, 1834, the budding statesman was a Junior Lord of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel; and he may be considered fairly started on that brilliant but chequered career, the course of which, up to this date, has been most industriously traced in the two volumes under consideration, and which, for the present, is affected by a certain solution of continuity, causing embarrassment, one would think, to his party, if not to himself, especially as we are reminded by the biographer that, "when the bow of Ulysses requires to be bent, only Ulysses can bend it." This, of course, refers to a possible change of Ministry, in which event Mr. Gladstone, as the biographer thinks, would have to become virtually, though perhaps not nominally, the head of the administration. On the other hand, such doctrine as that concerning "the bow of Ulysses" is of somewhat mischievous tendency; the more homely saying that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" is far more likely to prevent a party from falling to pieces at the loss of its leader, and to give an increase of spirit and strength to the young Telemachus when called upon to pull in earnest his political father's difficult bow, instead of playing with it, and "making believe" as heretofore. But to return to other considerations. Mr. Gladstone has been charged, and so has nearly every great politician who ever carried any great measure, with inconsistency, and some of his accusers have dared to assert that his personal ambition, his thirst for power, will account for the successive modifications of his views, for the remarkable changes effected in his opinions, or, at any rate, in his advocacy. It is difficult to see, however, in the record of his public life, how the accusation can be made out. Take, for example, the position in which he chose to place himself when the death of Sir Robert Peel left it open for him, had he been the mere self-seeker audacity has charged him with being, to throw in his lot with one of the two great parties, instead of standing aloof with Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other "Peelites," who were too Conservative for one side and too Liberal for the other. Who can doubt that, if speedy possession of power were his object, he missed a chance by the behaviour he exhibited? Of course it is easy to say that he "played a waiting game;" but that argument can only be fairly employed when there is good reason to believe that more was to be expected from waiting than from acting at once. The story of Mr. Gladstone's public life, on the contrary, suggests the question whether his wish has ever been father to the thought which impelled him, whether his convictions have not entailed one long sacrifice of cherished aspirations and innate predilections. What it must have cost such a man to be rejected by the University of Oxford, as if he were a traitor to the Church which none loves better than he, may be readily imagined; but he preferred national interests above the prejudices of however respectable, however venerable a constituency, and it is even possible to understand that, as his biographer puts it, his rejection was in some sense a relief, and he "felt like a man who breathes the fresh mountain air after a close confinement in the crowded city." Still, it is not uncommon to be relieved from what is oppressive by an operation which is painful at the time and leaves for ever behind it a depressing sense of void. It will be strange if any of Mr. Gladstone's countrymen, save only the bitter partisan, can read this story of his public life without feeling grateful to the biographer for giving them an opportunity of revising their preconceived ideas and forming a fresh estimate of a character well worthy of being studied, and it will be still more strange if the heretofore admirer be not confirmed in his admiration and the heretofore reviler be not constrained to hold his peace. The biographer, as has already been mentioned, does not enter very freely, for obvious reasons, into domestic details, but he pays a passing compliment to Mrs. Gladstone, who "is almost as distinguished for her many benevolent and social qualities as Mr. Gladstone is in political and public life;" and he adds some little items of information about the family, such as are generally interesting to the ordinary reader. Mrs. Gladstone, he remarks, "was Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire." There are seven surviving children, he tells us, out of eight, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William Henry, is, as everybody knows, member for Whitby, sitting with his father in the House of Commons, just as that father sat with his own father. The second son, the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, "is Rector of Hawarden. The third and fourth sons are named Henry or Neville and Herbert John Gladstone respectively. The former pursues a commercial career." Of the three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Helen by name, in order of age, "the eldest is married to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A., Head Master of Wellington College; the second daughter, Miss Catherine Jessy Gladstone, died in 1850." Mr. Gladstone's fame as a woodman, a wielder of the axe, is not forgotten; but the biographer, unless there have been some oversight in the perusal of his pages, gives no countenance to the anecdote related of the tailor who is reported to have said, "There is only one thing more remarkable than Mr. Gladstone's mind, Sir, and that is—his body." We are told, however, that "his recreation in retirement is such as befits a strong and muscular frame;" and we are reminded of the occasion upon which Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, jocularly expressed his satisfaction at the presence of a substantial piece of furniture between himself and his athletic, as well as infuriated, antagonist. The volumes, it should be gratefully recorded, are provided with an index.

Extraordinary as are many, if not most, of the opinions enunciated in *Thackeray*, by Anthony Trollope (Macmillan and Co.), a little volume which should have been about the very best in execution, and about the very chiefest in interest among the "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley,

There is nothing in the pages more extraordinary than the view which Mr. Trollope has expressed concerning Thackeray's mode of working. Thackeray, according to Mr. Trollope's distinct admission, "accomplished what must be considered as quite a sufficient life's work." He "had about twenty-five years for the purpose, and that which he has left is an ample produce for the time," but "he could not bring himself to sit at his desk and do an allotted task day after day," and Mr. Trollope is plainly offended at the man of genius for not proceeding in accordance with Mr. Trollope's own cut-and-dried method. Literature, Mr. Trollope seems to hold, is a business to be carried on, like the production of leather, during a certain number of hours every day, no matter what the producer's humour may be; otherwise the author, in Mr. Trollope's estimation, fails in his first duty, which is to produce a certain amount of work within a given time, not to produce something which shall, on the whole, be sufficient in quantity and shall bear a stamp of superior quality. Mr. Trollope would make an excellent task master for a literary Pharaoh; he would, whip in hand, urge on the unfortunate author, when they had neither straw nor stubble at hand wherewith to make brick, saying, "Fulfil your works, your daily tasks, as when there was straw." The charge of idleness and irregularity made against Thackeray is almost ludicrous; we may not deny that he was both idle and irregular, but we may doubt whether, if he had not done what he did and what Mr. Trollope himself admits to have been, in sum total, "quite a sufficient life's work," in the desultory, haphazard fashion in which it was done, we should not have been immeasurably the losers by his steady diligence. In fact, Mr. Trollope's tone, throughout the two hundred and odd pages, is worthy of Petticoat-lane; how much work a man can do, sitting for so many hours a day on a three-legged stool, and how much money he can make, those are the points apparently considered of the highest importance. It seems, too, that even Mr. Trollope himself may relax some strict rule of his "for a consideration." It was always an excellent and most commendable theory of his that an author should see the end of his own work "before the public should see the commencement;" but, on one occasion at least, he was induced, by his own confession, to sacrifice principle on account of what he euphemistically terms "some interesting little details as to honerarium." This, in plain language, means that Mr. Trollope did once, and therefore may again, depart from one of his own theories for the sake of pecuniary profit; and, if so, it is absurd that he should adopt a tone of superior virtue at finding another of his theories disregarded by somebody else for some cause less sordid than pecuniary profit. And, if the tone of the little book is unpleasant, the style of writing is by no means admirable; it is a little slipshod, and adapted rather to an obituary notice of a successful but somewhat improvident tradesman than to the commemoration of a man of intellect, highly gifted and sorely tried, with many noble and many feeble qualities, a giant both in stature and in mind, with the pettiness, now and then, of a dwarf. What is admirable in the book is the manifest endeavour to be candid and impartial, the evident struggle to deliver an honest judgment. What may be the value of the judgment is another question altogether. There is, perhaps, too much obtrusion of the writer's personality; but the little work, with all its shortcomings, tells more than is generally known about the author of "Vanity Fair," and for that reason alone cannot fail to be read with profound attention.

Sometimes, as in the case of "Thackeray," the subject's handling in the "English Men of Letters" are difficult to deal with biographically for want of published material; but with Burns, by Principal Shairp, it is very different, for the great Scottish poet, we are told, has had so much honour done to his memory that "each decade since he died has produced at least two biographies of him." Who the various biographers may have been it were bootless to inquire and tedious to enumerate; but it is certainly according to the fitness of things that a "Professor of Poetry," the title held by Principal Shairp from his office at Oxford, should give us a sketch and expound for us the gifts and failings, touching at the same time upon the most notable productions, of Scotland's foremost singer. The Professor has performed his task apparently with sympathetic zeal, and certainly in methodical and business-like, as well as instructive and agreeable, style. The greater part by far of the volume is biographical; in the last chapter, consisting of barely twenty pages, there are some brief pregnant notes concerning the gauger-poet's "character, poems, songs," though, of course, there are critical and other remarks dropped here and there incidentally among the biographical portions. The career of Burns is not a pleasant one to contemplate; if we gather from it a sort of vague suspicion that he was somewhat hardly treated, we find it, at the same time, extremely difficult to answer the question whether there was any way in which such a man could have been saved from himself. It is all very well for Professor Shairp and others to hint at a pension of £300 a year. Burns was a very different sort of man from Dr. Johnson. Can anyone believe that any pension in the world would have secured Burns against pecuniary difficulties? It may be true that he was put into the position for which he was least fitted; but it is not easy to think of a position for which he was at all fitted. The best that could have happened to him, so far as one can see, would have been that the sale of his poems should have produced him a respectable income, and that he should have had somebody, in the unenviable capacity of a "keeper," to look after both him and it, without his cognisance, be it well understood. Such wayward, unmanageable children of genius remind one, when they are brought up before the public by the biographer, of another kind of children who are occasionally brought up before the magistrate with the complaint that the parents "can't do anything with them." The public, like the magistrate, are afraid that they "cannot assist the complainant;" and, in the case of the biographer, it would be too late, even if they could. We can only make moan over Burns and his troubles, and thank Heaven that they were no worse, and that he was not removed before he had accomplished the splendid work which he performed to the joy and wonder of his own generation and left as a possession for ever to posterity. One piece of modern cant the story of Burns has a tendency to explode—his genius was assuredly something totally unlike that late invention which is described as "nothing but an immense capacity for hard work;" his genius was unmistakably as spontaneous as the light of the glow-worm. Professor Shairp very justly and judiciously points out that, although objections may be made to the grossness of Burns, yet that, if he be compared with Scottish song-writers before his day, he can claim to have done for Scottish song what Hercules did for the Augean stables. This, of course, is greatly to the credit of Burns; but what the ordinary reader will consider most curious about the matter is that in Burns, who was not a model of sobriety, or morality, or piety, Scotland, which is nothing if not professedly sober, and moral, and pious, should have found a puriter and an ennobler of her muse. There is in this fact a little of that irony which made a gauger of the poet.

Excellent writing, striking scenes and situations, and curious analytical studies of manifold humanity will be found

in *Sebastian Strome*, by Julian Hawthorne (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel which, after perusal of the three volumes, leaves an impression rather of the author's cleverness and power than of the story's intrinsic interest and faithful reflection of either conventional life or the natural man. The reader, in fact, is likely to be more charmed, contrary to ordinary experience, with the author's own undisguised sentiments, arguments, opinions and comments than with the tale which is told and with the proceedings and conversations of the characters who figure in it. Far be it from the author's servant to say that any sort of woman is impossible, or even improbable; but it may be safely asserted that, whether the hero of this novel be accepted generally as a true man and no mere phantom of an ingenious brain or not, the heroine will not recommend herself to the majority of readers as a satisfactory though certainly a very original and remarkable, if not very interesting, psychological conception. There is a certain piquant mystery about the circumstances connected with what may be called her first marriage, seeing that a second is clearly foreshadowed at the end of the story; and, if the secret of that mystery have been correctly divined, the most commendable discretion has been used in leaving readers to find their own solution of the puzzle. That the heroine was bound to be an extraordinary woman will be inferred from what is said about her early in the first volume, when she was but a girl: "once," it is related, "as she was returning home after pruning some trees," being of a Gladstonian turn in her ideas of exercise, "in a neighbouring preserve, with her axe in her hand, and dressed in a serge gown, with a thick quilted under-petticoat of scarlet cloth, she was chased into a corner by a bull. As she ran she loosened the petticoat, and, watching her chance, stripped it off in a moment, and cleverly tossed it on the animal's horns as he was charging her. At the same time she sprang to one side; and as he passed brought down her keen hatchet just behind his ears, and tumbled the huge creature dead at her feet." And yet "a mouse or a bat had the power to thoroughly terrify this redoubtable young woman," as she is very properly designated, who, by-the-way, is not stated to have studied under a Spanish bull-fighter, but must be supposed to have acted from a sudden clever impulse, an electric flash from the light of nature. Having performed her feat, she remarked, not to her maid but to a gamekeeper, "Wilkins, give me my petticoat." Something out of the common will be expected of a young woman who is introduced at the beginning of the novel with such credentials; and the expectation will be amply realised, though it may seem at a sacrifice of psychological consistency, notwithstanding the pains taken at the outset to prepare the reader for contradictory and perverse behaviour. As for the hero, he is also a strange medley; his character appears to have been suggested by reminiscences of St. Augustine and Admirable Crichton mixed together. His mother is the sweetest of Christian women, and his father is a model for Christian clergymen. The purpose of the story, if it have been rightly apprehended, is most praiseworthy: it is to show how necessary is the heaven of true Christian religion to leaven every lump, however superior in gifts and capabilities, of sinful humanity. Serious, however, as this object is, there is no lack of gaiety in the novel; of force there is abundance; and of the charm which constrains one to read there is, to say the least of it, enough.

Indian history and archaeology will derive good service from a treatise on *Buddha Gaya*, by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. The learned author of this work lives in Calcutta, but his fame is not confined to India, for he is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. He has written on the ancient religious books of his own country, and this is not his first archaeological work. A few years ago he produced the first volume of a large and highly illustrated book on the "Antiquities of Orissa," which is an authority on the architectural remains of that part of India. This volume on *Buddha Gaya* is an important work, speaking of it only by its bulk, and the style in which it is got up. It is a large quarto, and illustrated with fifty-one plates, some of them autotypes, and the others lithographs, the latter are very creditable to the Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta, where they have been produced. It may be explained that *Buddha Gaya* is situated about sixty miles south of the Ganges, and is something over a hundred miles east of Benares. It was the place where *Buddha* attained to *Buddhahood*, or Supreme Intelligence. This was while sitting under the sacred Bodhi-tree, the pipal-tree, or *Ficus Religiosa*. This particular tree was the parent stem from which the branch was carried to Ceylon, where it is still revered by the Buddhists of that country. Close to this tree and the Bodhi-manda, or the "Throne of Wisdom," a splendid temple was erected, and monasteries grew up around. The spot became a place of pilgrimage, and remains such to this day, for Buddhists still come from Burmah and other countries to this shrine at the present day. The Hindoos also venerate the spot, and make pilgrimages to it. The Burmese Government sent officers to make some repairs at this Buddhist shrine in 1876, and these repairs brought to light some of the foundations of the place. This led to a visit by Rajendralala Mitra, and the present work is the result of his visit. It would be absurd to say that any work on the archaeology of a sacred shrine could be "exhaustive." But this work, from its size and supply of illustrations, will enable anyone to form a perfect idea of *Buddha Gaya*, both as to its history and architecture, and from it we may learn about all that is at present known on the subject. The author, being a native of India, has some advantages on his side. He is a Brahmin, and familiar with Sanscrit, and the literature of his own country, on which he draws for information. At the same time he shows a thorough knowledge of the art and architecture of the Buddhist and Brahminic periods. When it is added that the author writes English as if it were his native tongue, the merits of the book may be appreciated. But to those interested in such subjects, a reading of it is recommended as the best means of realising the ability and learning of its writer.

Two new editions of the Oxford Bible for Teachers have recently been issued from the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Paternoster-row. One is a thin edition for the pocket, the print of which is remarkably clear, considering the extreme fineness of the paper; the other has the border-lines and headings of chapters printed in red. In both the text corresponds, page for page, with previous facsimile editions published by this house; and some further improvements and additions have been made to the supplementary matter.

Dr. Phillips, who some time ago, having sustained an injury on the London and South-Western Railway, obtained in an action a verdict for £7000 damages, brought the case on a second time in the Common Pleas Division, and the jury on Tuesday awarded £16,000 damages.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., attended at the Chamberlain's office at Guildhall on Tuesday and took up his freedom by patrimony in the Fishmongers' Company, he being entitled to the freedom through his father, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, and his grandfather, Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, M.P., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1815 and 1816.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Board of Works at a salary of £2000.

The "People's Tribute" has found a home at last—at Madame Tussaud's, in Baker-street.

Captain Eyre Massey Slaw has been made a C.B., in recognition of his meritorious services as chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

An exhibition of drawings executed by scholars and pupil-teachers in the schools under the London School Board has been held this week at the offices of the board on the Victoria Embankment.

The first meeting of session 1879-80 of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Tuesday evening, when a paper was read by Mr. Stephen Bourne on "Extended Colonisation a Necessity to the Mother Country."

The largest show of poultry ever held in England has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, being the eleventh of the great annual shows which are held at Sydenham. Like its predecessors, it included an exhibition of pigeons as well as of larger birds. The entries numbered 4134, and came from most of the principal fanciers in the country. The value of the prizes offered was about £1500.

The Lord Mayor presided for the first time on Tuesday at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, and asked their assistance in the administration of the duties of his office. A letter was read from the Home Office offering to provide a site in the vicinity of Newgate for providing additional accommodation for the Central Criminal Court. It was referred to the Gaols Committee.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in November was 82,790, of whom 44,784 were in workhouses and 38,806 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876 these figures show an increase of 3920, 3210, and 3153 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 787, of whom 593 were men, 155 women, and 39 children.

The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have issued to the shareholders a circular in anticipation of the extraordinary meeting on the 27th inst. The board state that after careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that they cannot recommend to the proprietors any proposal for selling or leasing the palace. In the event of the resignation of the directors being accepted, they recommend that a committee of selection be appointed, to whom the names of all candidates for the direction may be sent within ten days, and that the committee should report to an adjourned meeting the names of such candidates as they recommend for election.

The Lord Mayor announces that the head-quarters of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund will from this time be at the Mansion House. More than £4000 has been received, and subscriptions are daily pouring in. A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the fund will be held at the Egyptian Hall on the 26th inst. A comparatively small portion of the fund will be applied to the erection of a statue or monument of Sir Rowland Hill. Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., writing to the Lord Mayor, said that, hearing the fund was for the benefit of aged and distressed employes in the Post Office, he had much pleasure in forwarding a cheque for £100, and earnestly hoped that the appeal would be liberally responded to, as the object was most deserving. Appeals to the Mayors of the United Kingdom and to the City guilds to assist the fund have been issued.

There were 2544 births and 1609 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 5, while the deaths were 138 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 63 from measles, 113 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, 23 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. In Greater London 3112 births and 1930 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 40.3 deg., being 2.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 13.3 hours (against 21.7 hours at Glynde Place, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon during 62.8 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 21 per cent of its possible duration.

About 200 convicted criminals met on Tuesday night at the third annual supper provided for them in the Mission Chapel, Little Wild-street, one of the narrow dirty street in St. Giles's. For two years Mr. G. Hutton, the pastor of the mission, Mr. W. Wheatley, the secretary, and their fellow-workers have been helping to reclaim convicts. They have a room in Elm-street, Clerkenwell, whence one of them goes each morning to the door of "The Steel," as Coldbath-fields Prison is called among thieves. On the discharged prisoners coming out they are invited to breakfast in Elm-street, preliminary to inquiring what can be done to keep them from evil courses. During the past year 5502 breakfasts were thus given. Further help was extended to 537 persons, of whom 214 received money, clothes, tools; 172 were placed at work; 50 sent to sea; 18 to various refuges; 45 sent home with their railway fares and other expenses paid; 25 are now in the home established in Elm-street, Seven Dials, in connection with the mission; and 13 have absconded or been expelled from that institution.

Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, lectured on Greek Art last Saturday evening at the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. At the close of his address he said that he should not ask his hearers to inspect for themselves some of the beautiful, original works of Grecian art, as they were hidden away in dark cellars at the British Museum. This was especially the case in connection with the famous Townley collection, for which the British nation paid £20,000 at the beginning of this century, a part of the collection having remained in the basement of the Museum for more than twenty-five years in a place so dark that the interesting specimens could only be seen with the aid of a lantern. There they would remain unless the public, whose property they were, urged upon the House of Commons, the authorities at the British Museum, or whoever was responsible—he wished he knew—the necessity of having a proper place assigned to them. We were supposed to be a very practical people, but it appeared to him that there was nothing more impractical than to buy great collections with the money raised from public taxes and then to hide them away in holes and corners after having once exhibited and published a list of them. He was sorry that the public were content to leave their national collections in this scandalous state of neglect. The only people who were content with the present state of things were foreigners, who insisted upon seeing them, and for whom only the museum lanterns were brought into requisition. Mr. R. S. Poole, keeper of the coins and medals at the museum, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that this was a question the public only could determine. He urged upon them the necessity of demanding that these unique specimens of the work of the Greek sculptors should be taken from the dark cellars and properly exhibited.



THE TWINS, BY L. BECKMANN.—SEE PAGE 482.



A DINING-CAR ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 482.



SMOKING SALOON AND KITCHEN, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 482.

"THE TWINS."

The good-natured wife of a German forester or gamekeeper has brought up in her cottage, we must suppose, two cubs of the she-bear that her husband killed last winter. She has made them her special pets, for it is most likely that she has no children; and here she is seen, in the Artist's picture, watching them greedily devour the contents of a porridge-bowl; which she has put on the chair for their morning repast. Bears are still not uncommon in the woodland and highland districts of Germany; and every juvenile reader of Grimm or Hans Andersen is aware that these animals play an important part in tales of marvellous romance. There is a sort of kindly feeling towards the uncouth beast among people of Teutonic race. Heine's "Atta Troll" may be taken as a literary example of this sentiment. The idea, therefore, of petting two young bears, as if they were kids or lambs, is not wholly alien to the German popular mind.

THE PULLMAN DINING CAR.

The Great Northern Railway Company has been the first in England to adopt this comfortable American system, which has been daily in operation, since Nov. 1, in one train each way between Leeds and London. The Pullman Palace Car Company, whose sleeping and drawing-room cars are in use upon several English and Scottish railways, have provided for the Great Northern line a handsome and convenient new carriage, the chief interior apartments of which are shown in our Illustrations. It was constructed at Detroit, in the United States, at a cost of £3000. It is fifty-two feet in length, eight feet in breadth, and runs upon eight wheels. It comprises a dining-saloon, in the middle, a kitchen behind, and a smoking-room in front, with steward's pantry, ladies' dressing-room, gentlemen's lavatory, cupboards, and stoves. The dining-saloon has six tables, three on each side, as represented in our Illustration; there are ten easy chairs, large, well-stuffed, and covered with crimson velvet, each revolving on a solid pivot. The ladies' dressing-room, which adjoins this, has a stove, inclosed in a metal-lined wooden cupboard. The sides or walls of the saloon are of American black walnut, decorated with veneer of French walnut. The smoking-room, of which we also give an Illustration, has two tables, and seats for nine persons. There are electric bells to summon the attendants, who are the cook, the steward or waiter, and the boy of the smoking-room. The refreshments, including wines, are supplied by Pullman's Company at ordinary hotel dinner charges. Any first-class passenger on the line may use this Pullman Car on payment of half-a-crown over and above the ordinary fare for his journey. He may enter or quit the Pullman car at any station where the train stops, but should give notice beforehand of his intention, lest the car should be full. The up train, to which this car is attached, starts from Leeds at ten a.m., and arrives at King's Cross, London, at two p.m. The down train, by which the car returns, leaves King's Cross at 5.30 p.m., reaching Leeds at 10.10 p.m. So that a Leeds man, by this arrangement, may start from home after his usual breakfast, fortify himself with lunch at one o'clock, take three clear hours for his business in London, dine comfortably at six or seven o'clock, and get to bed in his own house an hour before midnight. This seems to be just what one should want; and it is to be hoped that Manchester and Liverpool men will soon enjoy the same accommodation. We trust that the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Western Railway Companies will not delay to follow the example of the Great Northern. Irregular dining hours, beyond all doubt, have shortened the lives of many prosperous and active men of business who were little past middle age. The Pullman Company therefore deserve our support in this department of their enterprise, as well as in the introduction of sleeping cars, which suit the need of a comparatively restricted number of travellers by night. The principal office of the Pullman Palace Car Company in London is situated in the Midland Railway Station, St. Pancras, Euston-road. Mr. J. Miller is secretary; Mr. H. S. Roberts, manager for England, and Mr. A. Rapp mechanical superintendent. We are informed that only one dining-car has yet been constructed for use in this country, and it has been under repairs for a day or two in the present week. It may be expected that this convenience will hereafter be universally applied to our railway passenger traffic.

Next Monday the extension of the St. John's-wood branch of the Metropolitan Railway from West Hampstead to Kilburn, Brondesbury, and Willesden will be opened for traffic.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred upon Charles Morgan, collier, Abercarn, for gallant and humane work on the occasion of the disastrous explosion there in September, 1878.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have determined to make use of the electric light for lighting the saloons of their steamers. An experiment made on board the Mendoza on the voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool is said to have resulted satisfactorily, and the British Electric Light Company have been instructed to provide the necessary apparatus for lighting the vessels.

Lord Alfred S. Churchill gave on Wednesday night the opening address of the session of the Society of Arts, giving an historical retrospect of the society's operations from its commencement. At the close of the address his Lordship delivered a number of medals and prizes to the successful competitors. The gold medal, offered for the best means for saving life at sea, was presented to Messrs. J. and A. W. Birt, "for the collection of buoyant articles sent in by them." A silver medal was presented to Mr. Herbert Singer "for his essay on the art of the silversmith." The usual silver medals for papers, read at the evening meetings of the society, were presented to Mr. Alfred Haviland, Mr. John Holloway, Mr. Conrad W. Cooke, Mr. Thomas Wardle, and Dr. W. Wallace. The Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas was presented to Frederick John Arnold, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, who had obtained nine first-class certificates in the present and three preceding years. The council prize (for female candidates) of £10 10s. was presented to Ada Frances Webb, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, and of the College for Working Women, Fitzroy-street, silk-knitter. The second free Saturday evening lecture, given under the direction of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Society of Arts, was given by Mr. C. Pfounds, the secretary of the Japan Institute, on the subject, "The Far East; or, Japan and its People." The lecture, which was heartily applauded, is to be followed to-day (Saturday) by a discourse on "The Rise of Parliamentary Parties," by Professor Gardiner.—The first course of the Society of Arts Cantor Lectures for the session will be delivered by Dr. Charles Graham, Professor of Technology at University College, London, on "The Chemistry of Bread and Bread-making." The first lecture will be given on Monday next, and the course, which comprises five lectures, will be continued on successive Mondays till Dec. 22.

POLITICAL.

The upshot of the large Liberal gathering at Leeds yesterday week was a reaffirmation of the resolve to return Mr. Gladstone as the colleague of Mr. Barran at the coming election. So, with the Liberals of Leeds and Midlothian soliciting his services, the right hon. member for Greenwich has two strings to his bow. It is probable that at Leeds he would but have to woo to win. But Mr. Gladstone courageously inclines to the harder task. He begins his courtship north of the Tweed in earnest next week; and both Edinburgh and Glasgow are moving to present the illustrious suitor with duly appreciative addresses. Mr. Gladstone has meanwhile found leisure to send an encouraging missive to Mr. Arch on the subject of cottage farming and gardening, to avow to another correspondent that he takes a wider view of the Church than he did forty years ago, and to express to the new Junior Liberal Club of Reading his firm adherence to the Liberal creed.

Mr. Forster's and the Duke of Argyll's speeches at Leeds yesterday week were solid contributions to the indictment which the Liberal leaders have framed against the Government for neglecting home affairs to seek matters for embroilment abroad. Entertained with Lord Houghton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and the Liberal candidates for the ridings at a luncheon in the Victoria Hall in the afternoon (Mr. John Dent in the chair), Mr. Forster repaid the hospitality of Leeds by favouring the company with a long and elaborate adverse criticism of the Ministerial policy, qualified with well-balanced sentences appealing to unprejudiced Conservatives. An "Imperial danger" to our power was threatened by the Ministry's underrating the magnitude of our responsibilities. The relations between this country and Russia had been embittered, and the Marquis of Salisbury's late "glad tidings of great joy" had naturally increased the ire of Russia. Mr. Forster disbelieved the likelihood of a war with Russia; but argued that, if war were to come, the Government had placed England at an enormous disadvantage by the guarantee with Turkey to defend Asia Minor, and by the advance into Afghanistan. In England's co-operation with the other European Powers to bring about reform in the Turkish dominions, Mr. Forster hoped to find a hopeful solution of one phase of the Eastern Difficulty. But he feared the Government meant to annex Afghanistan, or a great portion of it; and he feared India was already too overtaxed to bear the added burden of paying the cost of this conquest. Coming to home questions, Mr. Forster rather emphatically remarked that "there are only two men in England who have a right to speak for the Liberal Party, and these are our trusted leaders, Earl Granville and Lord Hartington." But Mr. Forster reckoned without Mr. Gladstone when he made this sweeping statement. Be that as it may, the right hon. gentleman obligingly compressed his enumeration of the reforms which a Liberal Ministry would introduce into the narrow compass of half a sentence, which will bear quoting:—

Well, if the next Parliament really deals with enfranchisement, household suffrage for the counties, the redistribution of seats, with county government, the land laws in Ireland and England, and the licensing law ("the Scotch Church"), I do not think we can be charged with a scanty programme, not even by my friend who wishes to put upon it the Church.

The Duke of Argyll, at the gigantic evening meeting in Messrs. Fowler's shed, had too tumultuous an audience to make his powerful speech generally heard; but it was well worth the hearing. Standing there as one of the last four survivors of the Aberdeen Cabinet, the noble Duke manfully avowed his share of responsibility for the Crimean War, but said the principle of the Government was that the fate of Turkey "was a question not for Russia alone, but for Europe." The present Ministry, on the other hand, had set up the doctrine that "the Turks were to be kept up as a garrison, at whatever cost to the subject population of Turkey," whereas Europe had previously taken the good government of the Christians of Turkey on her shoulders. In the case of the Syrian massacres, England and France had intervened and coerced the Turks to order. Why had Mr. Cross affirmed that the Treaty of Paris prohibited such coercion. As for the Treaty of Berlin, that was but a comparatively unimportant modification of the Treaty of San Stefano. With caustic severity throughout did the Duke treat the Eastern and Afghan policy of the Government, traversing old ground already sufficiently cultivated, however. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter to Tuesday's papers, directly controverted his Grace's allegation that it was untrue "that the Ameer refused because if he accepted a British Embassy he would be obliged to accept a Russian." His Lordship gave chapter and verse to show that his alleged "mis-statement" was a fact.

Lord Rosebery (who inaugurated the Scottish Liberal Club at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst.) on Saturday last presided at a meeting of the Hawick Liberal Association, and had a lighter tilt against the Government; but the Ministry found staunch friends and true in Mr. Raikes the previous evening and on Monday at Chester, in Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (with the image of "two old scolds trundling mops full of dirty water" for Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe) at Bournemouth on Monday. Mr. Henry Chaplin at Alford yesterday week confined himself to a dispassionate consideration of the land question; and Mr. E. Stanhope on the same occasion remonstrated against the strong language used against the Government. Mr. Rylands cheerily returned to the attack on Monday at Burnley, and devoted himself to the demolition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's finance. Lord George Hamilton made a very effective reply to the criticisms of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright at the Conservative Colston banquet at Bristol; and the Marquis of Ripon returned the compliment as chief spokesman at the Liberal banquet the same evening.

Mr. Parnell continues his tenant-right meetings in Ireland. Emblems of force are conspicuous at these gatherings; and on Wednesday a man was arrested for using seditious language at one of the meetings.

Twenty-two persons are stated to have perished, and a number of scows and dredges to have been sunk, in a violent storm which prevailed on Lake Ontario last Tuesday night.

The strike in the nail trade in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, involving 25,000 hands, has been terminated by a decision come to by the nail-masters to give an advance equal to from 20 to 30 per cent on recent wages.

Three explosions, following in quick succession, recently occurred on the San José Santa Cruz Railway, in California, caused by the ignition of a vein of petroleum exposed during the excavation of a tunnel. Twenty-five Chinamen were killed, and seventeen Chinamen and two whites were injured.

Early on Wednesday morning Michael Davitt, an ex-Fenian prisoner, and James Bryce Killen, were arrested in Dublin, on a warrant charging them with having, at a land meeting held at Gurteen, in the county of Sligo, on the 2nd inst., used language calculated to incite to a breach of the peace. James Daly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, was also arrested the same day at Castlebar, on account of an inflammatory speech made by him on the same occasion.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, H. R., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Woolwich. Barnwell, Charles Frederick Lowry; Vicar of Stramshall. Barrow, John William; Vicar of Alderholt, Dorset. Blakeway, Bennett; Vicar of Horton. Brain, Thomas Henry; Rector of Risley with Breaston. Burrough, Frederick Courtney; Vicar of Crompton Chamberlayne, Wilts. Cole, J. J.; Incumbent of Upton. Cox, Hilgrove; Perpetual Curate of South Hinksey, Berks. Dampier, Augustus; Rector of Gillingham St. Mary with Gillingham All Saints', Norfolk. Davies, David; Curate of Llanelly, Carnarvon. Drummond, Morton; Rector of Wanstead. Dungey, John; Perpetual Curate of Mount Hawke. Elwell, George Henry; Chaplain of the Littlemore Asylum, Oxon. Frampton, Charles T.; Prebendary of Bracklesham in Chichester Cathedral. Francis, W. F.; Rector of Great Pixham. Giles, Robert Harris; Incumbent of the New Church of Matthew the Apostle, Habsingham Eaves, Burnley. Green, Charles Edward Maddison, Vicar of Lyonsall; Rural Dean. Heath, George; Rector of West Itchenor. Heslop, George Henry; Rector of Church Oakley. Hone, Evelyn Joseph; Vicar of Bursledon. James, David Owen; Rector of Letterston with Llanfair-nantgŷf. Jervis, William Henry E. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Colchester. Jones, Hugh; Sub-Chanter of St. David's Cathedral. Kitson, B. Meredyth; Vicar of All Saints', Clapton. Lamb, C. E.; Vicar of Beverley. Matthews, William; Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral. Montgomery, William Hugh; Rector of Satcombe. Morse, John Frederick Taylor; Rector of Rockland St. Peter, Norfolk. Platt, Thomas H. Pigott; Rector of Wyville with Hungertan. Postance, R.; Vicar of St. Barnabas', Liverpool. Raikes, F., Senior Curate of St. Martin's, Salisbury; Vicar of Figheldean. Richards, Theodore Edward Maurice; Vicar of Joring. Rowly, Julius Henry; Rector of South Ockenden. Secretan, S.; Chaplain of Holborn Union New Infirmary at Highgate. Tryon, Arthur William; Vicar of Middle Rasen. Warburton, Mark; Rural Dean of the Bruton District of the Cary Deanery. Westbrooke, W. F. W.; Vicar of Corringham. Winter, E. G. A.; Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk.—*Guardian*.

A window has been inserted by public subscription at St. Lawrence's, Norwich, to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Joseph Crompton, who died last year.

The parish church of Balcombe, near Lewes, has been thoroughly restored, chiefly through the liberality of Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P. The Bishop of Chichester preached the reopening sermon.

A service took place at noon on Saturday last in the parish church of Kensington, to commemorate the completion of the spire, which is 278 ft. high—76 ft. higher than the Monument. After the singing of special psalms and hymns the top stone was placed on the spire.

Bishop Claughton preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of Gloucester; in the afternoon at Upton St. Leonard's; and in the evening at St. Nicholas's, Gloucester, for the Propagation Society. On Saturday a meeting was held in the palace, when Miss Patteson, sister of the late Bishop of Melanesia, gave an address to a large number of friends, invited by the Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott, on behalf of the ladies' association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for ameliorating the condition of poor women in heathen countries. Fourteen years ago the annual income of this branch of the society's work was £100, now it is £5000.

Two public meetings were held on the 13th inst.—one at Exeter Hall and the other at St. James's Hall—on the proposal to alter the Prayer-Book. The Earl of Devon presided at one, and Earl Nelson at the other. Resolutions were passed declaring it inexpedient at the present time to alter the Prayer-Book, urging that if at any future time such alterations be contemplated the Lower Houses of the Convocations of Canterbury and York should be first made better to represent the clergy of the two provinces, and disapproving of the Bishop of Carlisle's Bill. It was also resolved to draw up a declaration embodying the resolutions, and to circulate it for signature by Churchmen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached last Tuesday on the reopening, after partial restoration, of the choir in the cathedral church of his diocese. At the luncheon which followed the Dean spoke in justification of such works as had been carried out in the cathedral. While respecting the labours of the great men of the past, it was necessary that such repairs should be made as would enable this generation to hand down the churches intact to its successors.—Two deputations have waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to complain of the observations in one of the National Society's school reading-books, said to have been written by Archbishop Whately, upon the tyranny of trades unions. The Archbishop promised to exert his influence to prevent the continued use of the passages objected to in Church schools.

In June of last year the Court of Arches made an order suspending the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie from the celebration of Divine service for three years, on account of continued Ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn. A writ of prohibition was obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench, but on the case being carried to the Court of Appeal the prohibition was annulled. Last Saturday application was made to the Dean of Arches to carry out the original order. Lord Penzance expressed his regret at the delay which had been caused in carrying out the order of suspension, through the exercise, by a temporal Court, of a jurisdiction over the Court of Arches, which was not warranted by law. He ordered the publication of the suspension in the church on the 23rd inst., to take effect from that date.

The annual general court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on the 13th inst., when the Archbishop of Canterbury was re-elected president, Lord Hatherley vice-president, and Mr. Henry Pownall, Archdeacon Jennings, and Mr. Alderman Finnis, treasurers of the corporation for the ensuing year. The Bishop of St. David's and Mr. Edward Thornton were elected upon the court of assistants in the room of the Rev. Prebendary Evans and the Rev. William Tennant, deceased, and several gentlemen who had contributed thirty guineas or upwards to the funds of the corporation were elected governors. Last Saturday was held the usual monthly court of assistants for the transaction of the general affairs of the corporation and the distribution of grants. The Estates Committee presented a report recommending considerable temporary reductions from the rents of many of the corporation estates as the best means of helping the tenants over the present period of depression and loss. This step, however necessary, must seriously diminish this year's income, unless the deficiency can be provided for by an increased number of donations and subscriptions. More than a hundred applications for aid, mostly on this occasion towards the education, or start in life of clergy children, were laid before the court, and in almost every case a grant was made, the governors desiring to further in every way in their power this mode of helping the poorer clergy. The total amount distributed was £1345.

Patrick McDonnell, who was charged by the authorities of the South Dublin Union with obtaining admission to the casual ward as a vagrant while having £103 in his possession, was on Tuesday liberated on payment of £1 to the Hospital Sunday Fund.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Moral Songs. By Mrs. C. F. Alexander. Illustrated. Masters and Co.

Travel and Trout in the Antipodes. By William Senior ("Red Spinner"). Chatto and Windus.

Louis, or, Doomed to the Cloister. Three vols. By M. J. Hope. Griffith and Farran.

The Keeping of the Vow, and other Verses. By H. T. Mackenzie Bell. Elliot Stock.

Men of Mark. A Gallery of Contemporary Portraits. Fourth Series. Sampson Low and Co.

St. Nicolas' Eve, and other Tales. By Mary C. Rowsell. Griffith and Farran.

Workman and Soldier. A Tale of Paris Life during the Siege and the Rule of the Commune. By James F. Cobb. Griffith and Farran.

Oxford Bible for Teachers. Border Lines and Headings of Chapters in Red. Henry Frowde.

Ditto. Thin Edition. H. Frowde, 7, Paternoster-row.

The Prize for Girls and Boys. 1879. W. W. Gardner. Chatterbox for 1879. W. W. Gardner.

From the Foam of the Sea. A Novel. Two vols. By Salvatore Farina. Translated by Marcellina. Charing-cross Publishing Company.

Love Blinded. A Novel. By Salvatore Farina. Translated by Marcellina. Charing-cross Publishing Company.

The Art of Furnishing. By H. J. Cooper. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

The Leisure Hour for 1879. Religious Tract Society.

The Sunday at Home. Religious Tract Society.

Old Anthony's Secret, and other Stories. By Sarah Doudney. Religious Tract Society.

My Schoolfellow, Val Bowsler; or Sunshine After Storm. Religious Tract Society.

Scripture Pocket-Book, and Young People's Pocket-Book. Religious Tract Society.

A Wayward Woman. Three vols. By Arthur Griffiths. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Thornton Hall; or, Old Questions in Young Lives. By Phoebe F. McKean. Hodder and Stoughton.

Emanuel Swedenborg. By W. S. E. Phonetic Edition. Pitman.

English Men of Letters: Milton. By Mark Pattison. Macmillan and Co.

Woman's Work and Worth in Girlhood, Maidenhood, and Wifehood. By W. H. Davenport Adams. John Hogg.

Ballads. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by the Author and Others. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Little Wideawake. An Illustrated Magazine for Good Children. Edited by Mrs. Sale Barker. G. Routledge and Sons.

Routledge's Every Girl's Annual. Edited by Miss Alicia A. Leith. Illustrated. G. Routledge and Sons.

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual. Edited by Edmund Routledge. G. Routledge and Sons.

Chandos Classics: White's Natural History of Selborne. New Edition. Edited by G. Christopher Davies. F. Warne and Co.

Ditto: Keble's Christian Year. F. Warne and Co.

Ditto: Charles Lamb's Poems and Essays. F. Warne and Co.

Ditto: Spenser's Fairy Queen. F. Warne and Co.

War Office List and Administrative Directory for the British Army. Harrison.

The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-Book for 1880. Kenning.

Scripture Pocket-Book for 1880. Religious Tract Society.

Young People's Pocket-Book for 1880. Religious Tract Society.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF W. M. THACKERAY.
Completion of the Edition de Luxe.
Twenty-Four Volumes Imperial 8vo.
Containing 248 Steel Engravings, 145 Wood Engravings, and 88 Coloured Illustrations.
The Steel and Wood Engravings are all printed on real China Paper.
Only 1000 Copies Printed, each set numbered.
The Work can be obtained by subscription only, through Booksellers.
Particulars regarding the Terms of Subscription, &c., through any Bookseller.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

THE THACKERAY GIFT-BOOK.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THACKERAY'S BALLADS.
Just published, small 4to, 16s.

BALLADS. BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.
With a Portrait of the Author,
And 66 Illustrations by the Author, Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson), George de Maistre, John Collier, H. Furniss, G. Kilburne, M. Fitzgerald, and J. F. Atkinson. Printed on Toned Paper by Clay, Sons, and Taylor, and elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, by Burn.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW EDITIONS.
SIR ARTHUR HELPS' WORKS.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. First Series, 1 vol., crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. Second Series, 1 vol., crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
COMPANIONS OF MY SOLITUDE. Essays written during the Interval of Business. An Essay on Organisation in Daily Life. 1 vol., crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW NOVEL AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.
DAIREEN. By F. FRANKFORT MOORE,
Author of "Sojourners Together." 2 vols.

NEW NOVEL AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.
A WAYWARD WOMAN. By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, Author of "Lola: a Tale of the Rock," &c. 3 vols.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

WITHIN THE PRECINCTS. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c.
New Edition, with Eight Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,

LITTLE MISS PRIMROSE. By the Author of "St. Olave's."
YOUNG MRS. JARDINE. By the Author of "John Halifax." Second Edition.
THROUGH THE STORM. By CHAS. QUENTIN.
SIR JOHN. By the Author of "Anne Dysart."
RECORDS OF A STORMY LIFE. By the Author of "Recommended to Mercy."
THE GREATEST HEIRESS IN ENGLAND. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 3 vols. (Just ready.)
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS
(now for the first time published).
Edited by his SISTER-IN-LAW and ELDEST DAUGHTER.
Two vols., demy 8vo, 30s. [Ready this day.]

THE CHEAPEST AND HANDIEST EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.
Next week will be published
THE POCKET VOLUME EDITION

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.
In Thirty Volumes, small fcap 8vo, 45s.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE NEW GUIDES FOR POLITE SOCIETY.
Price 2s. 6d. each (post-free, 2s. 9d.).
MANNERS AND TONE OF GOOD SOCIETY. The Third Edition.
2. SOCIETY SMALL TALK. The Second Edition.
Both Volumes by a Member of the Aristocracy.
F. WARNE and Co., Bedford-street, W.C.

PAINTING ON CHINA, PRACTICAL LESSONS. by Madame La Baronne Delamardelle. Translated from the French by Gustave A. Bonnier. Price 1s. 6d. post-free, 1s. 1d. London: LECHERIE, BARRÉ, and Co., 60, Regent-street, London (Agents for Lacroix's China, &c. ure)

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION OF
PARIS HERSELF AGAIN.
By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.
Containing a New Preface and four hundred Illustrations by the First French Artists of the day. Two vols., demy 8vo.
The demand for this work was so great that the first edition was exhausted in three weeks. The second edition is now ready, and obtainable at all Libraries and Booksellers.
"Few Englishmen have the French verve like Mr. Sala, or so light a touch on congenial subjects. He has stores of out-of-the-way information, a very many-sided gift of acquaintance, with a singularly tenacious memory, and on subjects like those in his present volumes he is at his best."—Times.
"For those who do not know Paris these volumes contain a fund of instruction and amusement, which can be 'drawn' at almost any page with the certainty of a 'find.'"—Saturday Review.
"Such a pleasant mixture of anecdote, observation, experience, knowledge, intelligence, and insight as none but Mr. Sala could supply."—Pall Mall Gazette.
These short extracts give a fair idea of the opinion of the entire press on Mr. Sala's pleasant volumes.
REMYNGTON and Co., 5, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

On NOV. 25 will be published, price 7d.,
CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, forming
THE FIRST PART OF THE NEW VOLUME for 1880,
and containing a charming COLOURED PICTURE as a Frontispiece, entitled "Sympathy," printed in Eighteen Colours.

CONTENTS.
1. ON GETTING UP IN THE MORNING.
2. PANAMA AND THE ISMUS.
3. TAPESTRY IN ENGLAND.
4. THE ART OF PURSING UP HOUSES.
5. WALTER BLAKENEY'S MASTERPIECE. Story.
6. MOTHER-OF-PEARL WORK.
7. CATERING FOR CHILDREN'S PARTIES.
8. ON SOME ALLEGMENTS INCIDENTAL TO OLD AGE.
9. OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.
10. SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1. "Who's Afraid?"
11. THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD IN DECEMBER.
12. A VOLUNTARY FIRE-BRIGADE. HOW TO ORGANISE.
13. DAY-BREAK. A Song, with Music.
14. WHAT TO WEAR. Chat-Chat on Dress.
15. CHRISTMAS EVE.
16. WINTER. Poem.
17. SYMPATHY. Poem.
18. THE GATHERER.—The Hydrometer—Wind-w-Cleaning and Ventilation—An Improved Ventilating Fan—A New Self-Acting Invalid Carriage—Ailanthus (Violet)—Watching the Circulation of Blood—Self-Acting B.L.R.—For Invalids—The Flexible Shaft—Cutting Glass with Scissors—Molecular Electric Light—The Pottery Process—Fresh-Painted Linoleum—Frost Certificates for L.I.C.—Water for Nothing—Electricity and Plants—Napoli's Pantograph.
19. HORACE McLEAN. A Story of a Search in Strange Places. New Serial Story.
20. HILTON GOLD. New Serial Story.
CASSELL, PETER, GALTIN and Co., London; and all Booksellers.

Just published. With Portrait of Author. Crown 8vo. Price, 7s. 6d.

CARD ESSAYS, CLAY'S DECISIONS, and CARD-TABLE TALK, by "Cavendish." Of all Booksellers, and at the Libraries.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

By the same Author,
WHIST. (LAWS AND PRINCIPLES).
12th Ed. Price 5s. ECARTE, price 2s. 6d. POQUE, price 3s. 6d. ROUND GAMES AT CARDS, price 1s. 6d. LAWN TENNIS and BADMINTON, price 1s. Of all Booksellers.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

POSWELL'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HON. ANDREW ESKINE, AND HIS JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO CORSICA. BY GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL, D.C.L. Of all Booksellers.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Demy 8vo, cloth, price 25s., with Map and Illustrations on Wood,
JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA; or, THE JOURNALS AND JOURNALS OF AN INDIAN GEOLOGIST. BY V. BALL, M.A., F.G.S., &c. Of all Booksellers.—THOMAS DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,
AN ART-STUDENT IN MUNICH. By ANNA MARY HOWITT-WATTS. New Edition. Revised and corrected by the Author. Of all Booksellers.
THOMAS DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, price 15s.,

STRANGE STORIES FROM A CHINESE STUDIO. Translated and annotated by HERBERT A. GILES, of H.M.'s Consular Service. Of all Booksellers.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,

ERNESTINE. A Novel. By the Authoress of the "Culture Maiden." Translated from the German by the Rev. S. BARRING-GOULD. Of all Booksellers.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s.,
A SIMPLE STORY, and NATURE AND ART. By Mrs. INCHBALD. With a Portrait and Introductory Memoir by William Bell Scott. Of all Booksellers.
Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S INDELIBLE RED-LETTER DIARIES, CONDENSED DIARIES, and TABLE CALENDARS, for 1880, in great variety, may now be had of all Booksellers and Stationers. Also, the "Finger-shaped Series," in neat cases, extra gift. Wholesale only of the Publishers, Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S "HALF-CROWN" DIARY for 1880, containing a large amount of useful information, and ample space for memoranda. Size, post 8vo. half-bound cloth. Suitable for the counting-house or study. Of all Booksellers and Stationers. Wholesale only of the Publishers, Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

VITREMANIE SUPERSEDING DIAPHANIE.—An easy and inexpensive method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings, by which may be produced the Rich Colouring and Beautiful Designs of Real Stained Glass. Hand-book of Design and Instruction, 16. 1d. Particulars post-free. Sole Inventors, J. BARNARD and Son, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY (KRAUS' PROCESS).
The new Art of Colouring Photographs on convex glasses in imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Particulars post-free, and specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents, London: J. BARNARD and Son, 339, Oxford-street, W.

24th Edition, 8vo, cloth, pp. 1102, 16s.,

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely rearranged and revised by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The most comprehensive Guide published for the use of families, emigrants, and missionaries, being free of all technicalities. The present edition contains, in addition to the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, many important new chapters, comprising, among others, the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, plain Directions for the treatment of Accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery. Hydropathic Appliances, Affection of the Eyes (with a description of the various parts of the Eye). Full directions are also given for the treatment of Diseases prevalent in Tropical Climates. A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment of the above, 24th Edition, price 6s. A Case of Medicines adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 4s. 4d.; in globules, 2s. To the latter, tinctures or pills, price 22s.; globules, 2s. 10s. LEATH and Ross, 5, St. Paul's churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

Just published,
THE STOMACH.—Everyone suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the thousand tortures of a "stomach out of order" should send stamp for a pamphlet entitled DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
Address: JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London.

By Dr. BARRMEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Seventh Edition, post-free, 3s. stamps.

ERUPTIONS; their Rational Treatment.
Remarks on the abuse of arsenic, mercury, and other reputed specifics.—London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-rd.

CORPULENCY, AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, the Founder of the System.—2, Deesborough-street, S.W. (Leat. May 7, '84). Avoid the seaweed, Iodine, and the Iodides.

JUST PUBLISHED, post-free, two stamps,
DIAPYPSIA AND THE SEVERAL FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small Pamphlet on these distressing complaints, and the complete cure, by RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon, B.N., 23, Warwick-street, Regent.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NATION.—Now printing for publication on January 1, 1880. Subjects:—God and Man; the Science of Etymology; from Noah to Joseph; from Moses to Christ; Christianity; Ancient Egypt; the Testimony of Bygone Humanity, concerning the races of Shem and Ham, conveyed to us in 40 languages and 290 dialects; the distinguishing mark on each of our bodies. The New Nation. Of all Booksellers and Librarians. Five Vols., Two Guineas.

ALL MOTHERS SHOULD READ

MYRA'S MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL AND CHILDREN'S DRESS. Price 6d. monthly; by post, 8d.

NOVELTIES FOR NOVEMBER.

1. A Coloured Fashion Plate.
2. Diagram Sheet, containing full-size Patterns for Cutting-out: Ulster for a Boy of five, a Hood for a Girl of four, the Lennox Pajamas, the Forbes Dress.
3. Cut-Out Paper Pattern: The Courtney Pelisse.
4. The Silkwoman's GIRDLE, Design for Braiding the Cape of the Courtney Pelisse.
5. Fancy Dresses, Costumes, Toilettes, Pajamas, and Chapeaux for Children.
6. Costumes, Toilettes, New Winter Mantles and Paletots.
7. New Chapeaux Coiffures and Lineries for Ladies.
8. Needlework. — Illustrated Series in Point Lace; Pen-wiper in Richelieu Gaiters; Design in box-pattern Patchwork; Edgings in Braid and Crochet.
9. La Mode in Paris. Notes by the Silkwoman. Modes for Children, and Where to See Them; The Last News from Paris.
10. Myra's Answers: Playtime, Amusements on Dress, Health, and Personal Attention, The Cuisine, Needlework, Miscellaneous, &c.

Subscriptions.—Yearly, 8s.; Half-Yearly, 4s. GORDON and SON, 39 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

DR. RIDGE'S NURSERY ALMANACK for 1880, profusely illustrated, and containing a serviceable Diary. Price 1d., of all Booksellers; or post-free for 14d. of Dr. RIDGE and Co., Royal Food Mills, London, N.

DE LA RUE and CO.'S PLAYING CARDS and "DEXTER" PLAYING CARDS, with rounded Corners and Patent Index-Tips. The New Patterns for the Season may now be had of all Booksellers and Stationers. Also, Patent "PIGMY" PLAYING CARDS. Wholesale only of the Manufacturers, Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, in great variety, prepared from Original Designs by Eminent Artists. Of all Booksellers and Stationers. Wholesale only of the Publishers, Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

DE LA RUE'S EMBROIDERY PICTURES, chromo-lithographed on the finest white satin, after ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN WATER-COLOUR, adapted for insertion in all kinds of fancy needlework, for Christmas presents, &c. Eighteen Subjects in Six Series. Of all Stationers. Wholesale only of Thos. DE LA RUE and Co., London.

AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY is the largest in Europe. It contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, 2 guineas.—London, 81, Regent-street. Prospectus gratis.

NOTICE.—LOVE'S REQUEST.—As Solicitors for HERR REICHAERT, we hereby give notice to the Music Trade that the COPYRIGHT of the above SONG is the sole property of the Composer, and that all copies bear his signature in ink. The only authorised copies are to be obtained of Mr. C. JEFFERYS, 67, Berners-street.

THE NEW "UTILIS" MUSIC CASE, Registered, for Outdoor Use, is of slender form, and, being carried perpendicularly, assimilates with the present elegant style of dress. Sold by all Music-sellers, &c. Wholesale and Export. E. J. WILSON, 21, St. Bride-street, E.C. London.

SCRAPS FOR SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS. Coloured Flowers, Figures, Birds, and Landscapes, from 1s. sheet; 12 assorted, 10s. 6d.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

FOR ARMS and CREST, send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.
SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE AND BOUDOIR, IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA, BRONZE, and OXIDIZED SILVER, from 21s. to £10.
TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, from 63s. to £20.
DRESSING CASES 21s. to £5.
JEWEL CASES 21s. to £5.
DESPATCH BOXES 21s. to £10.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES .. 48s. 6d. to £3.
ENVELOPE CASES and WRITING BOOKS .. 10s. 6d. to £5.
STATIONERY CASES and CABINETS .. 30s. to £5.
INKSTANDS 5s. to £5.
CANDLESTICKS (per Pair) .. 7s. 6d. to 45s.
POSTAGE SCALES 48s. 6d. to £1.
WORK BOXES and BASKETS .. 48s. 6d. to £5.
PORTFOLIO ALBUMS 15s. to £5.
CARD TRAYS and TAZZAS .. 21s. to £5.
BOXES OF GAMES 15s. 6d. to £12.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CABINETS .. 5s. to £12.
THE NEW "ANTALUS" JEWELLERY STAND .. 10s. to £5.
THE NEW "EPITOME" WRITING CASE .. 12s. to 3s.

And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH, VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from 6s. to 45s.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DESIGNED, Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs. NOTE-PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly Illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.
BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.
HALF MONOGRAMS, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.
HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dice. Gold seal with crest, 25s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate, Wedding Cards, 20 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Modern Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, 25, Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 55s. Price-Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 78, Strand.

THE MULTIPLEX COPYING PROCESS, price 10s., gives Forty Copies of Circulars, Music, Examination Questions, Drawings, Plans, Specifications. This Process has been adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and recommended, and a Treasury Commission; and the Government have paid the inventor (Mr. Fellows) £500 for the privilege of using it throughout all their departments. Full particulars post-free.
CHARLES FELLOWS, 3, Tottenhall-road, Wolverhampton.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—ESTIMATES for every class of work post-free. Accuracy, expedition, and superior finish, with lowest charges.—GEORGE DORRINGTON, Artist and Wood Engraver, 9, Hand-court, Holborn.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—CAUTION. No more Lost Children.—Leaving-shops refuse—Thieves cannot erase—HONDS CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD-MEDAL MARKING-INK. Caution—See Genuine Address—75, Southgate-road, London. Trade Mark—Crystal Palace. More Gold and other Prize Medals and Royal Appointments than any Maker in Europe. Notice to Wholesale and Retail Dealers.—No jinks exchanged for advertisements.

LAWN TENNIS COURTS and SKATING RINKS.—The best are those laid by the FRENCH ASPHALT CO., 27, Cornhill, E.C. Estimates for floors, laid complete in any part of England, upon application to JOHN KNIGHT, Secretary.

THE "MANDEVILLE" BED-ROOM SUITES (Early English Design) of Solid Ash, painted and handsomely decorated, price 18 guineas, suitable for first-class houses, manufactured exclusively by LEWIS CHAWCOURT and COMPANY, are incomparably the most elegant and cheapest goods offered to the public; superior to those usually sold at 36 guineas. By the application of machinery to the manufacture of this form of furniture, the cost of the goods is of high quality, of artistic design, and at less than half the ordinary cost. Each suite comprises a handsome Wardrobe with a glass-door, large-sized Chest of Drawers, elegant Dressing Table, fitted with jewel-boxes and glass; Double Washstand, with marble top, and Minion tile back, pedestal cupboard, towel-horse, and three chairs made of the above solid hard wood. Price 18 guineas complete. Everyone furnishing should see these, as nothing better produced can possibly compare with them. To Hotel Proprietors they will be invaluable for their solidity of construction.
LEWIS CHAWCOURT and CO., House and Hotel Furnishers, 73 to 75, Brompton-road, London.

THE NATIONAL CURTAIN, In Opague Tapestry, one of the most effective Curtains ever produced.
34 yds. long by 66 inches wide, One Guinea per pair.
In several different ranges of colour. Samples sent on receipt of order. To be obtained only from
WOOLLIGHT and CO., 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Bld-street, Liverpool.
Established 1821.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.
20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Non-Intoxicating Drink, made simply from Oranges, and perfectly wholesome. Highly suitable for Christmas Parties, Quizzes, 7s. per dozen; Pints, 4s. 6d. Bottles 2s. and 3s. 6d., and returned.—Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants.
CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c. by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and Co., 11, Abchurch-lane, London, W.C.

EPPS' "COCOA."

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

"THE FRESH AND SPLENDID" distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878.—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil. Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"Up to large delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs., 10s. 8d.; Household, for Bread making, 10s.; Wheatmeal for Brown Bread, 9s. 6d.; Best Scotch Flour for Baking, per 56 lbs., 11s. 6d.; American Hominy, 2s. 6d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 4s. 4d.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Lentils, Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 49 lbs., 5s. 4d.; Lentils, per 1 lb., 10s. 8d.; per 14 lbs., 11s. 6d. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and digestible. Sold in 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. packages. Schools, families, and hotels should purchase the 2s. 6d. or 5s. size, as there is a considerable saving. FOUR GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.
WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
This Tobacco is now put up in 1-oz. Packets, in addition to other sizes, the label being a reduced facsimile of that used for the 2-oz. Packets. Also in cigarette boxes, 10 in each, bearing the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

"AND TETH LIKE ROPS OF PEARLS."

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS. By which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarterly payment shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2 guineas; Harmoniums, from £1 4s.; and American Organs, from £2 10s. a quarter. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 50 guineas.

COLLARD PIANINOS, from 30 guineas.

ERARD PIANOFORTES, from 40 guineas.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES, from 25 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS for CASH.

ALL INSTRUMENTS may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 4 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £1 15s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds, Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view from 25 to 150 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGANS, compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds of 24 octaves each, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-bass, and two knee pedals. 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY. The Little Match Girl. The Old Street Lamp. The Little Tin Soldier. Punchinello. Two Little Lives. The Duetman. Each 2s. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

JAMIE OR ROBIN.—New Song. Composed by Herr G. HENSEL, and sung with the greatest success by Miss Lillian Bailey at the Saturday Popular Concerts. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS. THE GALLING SQUIRE. 2s. net. THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. 2s. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES. THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net. DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net. CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net. AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE .. 2s. 6d. net. CANADIAN WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net. CYPRUS POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net. CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net. DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net. SWEETHEARTS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net. THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

DANSE POMPEUSE, for the Pianoforte. Composed by ALFRED CELLIER, and performed with very great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Remy. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

NOVELLO'S COLLECTION OF 165 RESPONSES to the COMMANDMENTS. Edited by G. C. MARTIN (sub-Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral). Bound in cloth, gilt edges. Price 6s.; or 47 Numbers, 2d. each.

THE MUSIC OF THE BIBLE. With an Account of the Development of Modern Musical Instruments from Ancient Types. By J. STAINER. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE SOL-FA SYSTEM OF TEACHING SINGING, as Used in Lancashire and Yorkshire. By JAMES GREENWOOD. Price 1s. No. 19 of Novello's Music Primers.

VIOLIN. By BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 2s. No. 17 of Novello's Music Primers.

LA LONTANANZA ROMANZA. Composta da G. ROSSINI. 2s. net. This song is printed from the M.S. left by the Composer, and is now published for the first time.

THE OLD GRENADIER. New Song. By A. C. MACKENZIE; the Poetry written by Edward Oxenford. Price 2s. net.

THE LITERATURE OF NATIONAL MUSIC. By CARL ENGEL. Price 6s.

MEYER'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, including the LIEBER OHNE WORTE. Also, a New Octavo Edition (618 pp.). Price, in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

LIEDER OHNE WORTE (Eight Books complete) is also published separately. Price, folio, paper cover, 4s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; octavo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES. In one volume, price 4s.; or, in three books (each containing Sixty Voluntaries), 1s.

THE SILVER CLOUD. A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by Edward Oxenford; the Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.—Numerous and extensive Collections by HELMORE, STAINER, &c. Lists on application. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

THE TIME OF ROSES. New Song by CHARLES EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Author of the favourite melody "Memories." Post-free, 24 stamps. Horwood and Caw, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS. 2s. each.

I CAN WAIT. By Madame SAINTON-DOLBY. Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

THE WEDDING DAY. By BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling.

THE SPANISH SERENADE. By HALFE. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Never before published.

OLD TIMBERTOES. By CECIL TOVEY. Sung by Mr. Santley.

THE MIDSHPMITE. By STEPHEN ADAMS. Sung by Mr. Maybrick.

THE THREE SAILOR BOYS. By the Composer of "Twickenham Ferry." Sung by Mr. Santley. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **THE SONGS OF ENGLAND—Second Volume.** containing 100 celebrated Songs and Ballads. Edited by J. L. Hutton. THE ROYAL EDITION. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Next week, price 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges. **THE SONGS OF FRANCE.** A Collection of sixty celebrated Songs and popular Romances, all with French and English Words. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE SONGS OF FRANCE contains Songs by Bodelieu, Grétry, Adam, Auber, Gounod, Berlioz, Halévy, Lefort, Alary Nadaud, Niedermeyer, Flotow, Félicien David, Wekerlin, Massé, Puget, Henrion, and Bordèse, in addition to the popular and National Songs of France. The work is specially for drawing-room use, and contains no extracts from operas. THE ROYAL EDITION. Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE PARISH ANTHEM-BOOK.—A collection of fifty standard Anthems by the most celebrated Composers, suitable for large and small choirs. In numbers, price One Penny each; or one volume, paper cover, 3s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 5s.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street. Specimen Anthem for one stamp.

THE CHORAL UNION.—A Collection of FORTY POPULAR GLEES and PART-SONGS, forming a complete repertoire for Choral Societies or the Home Circle, in four handy books, each containing the music of the forty pieces for one voice—viz., Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, or Bass. Price Sixpence; or, in Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, price 3s. 6d.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES. Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4s. The Siccama Flute and the New System of Fingering. Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO.'S over-strung Iron-framed Pianino. English make, in fine Walnut case. Price £33 cash; or £3 7s. per quarter on the Three-Years' System. 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S 20-GUINEA PIANETTE, in solid Walnut. Compass, seven octaves. Unsurpassed for cheapness and durability on the Three-Years' System, at £2 2s. per quarter.—235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S Short Iron Grand PIANOFORTES, 60, 70, 80, and 95 guineas each, subject to a liberal discount for cash, or on the Three-Years' System, from £5 10s. per quarter. Special Instructions for India. Illustrated Price-Lists free.—Sole Agents, 235, Regent-street.

WOODS' PIPE and REED ORGANS, with and without Pedals, from £14 to £200, by George Woods and Co., of Boston.—Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street.

MUSIC FOR PRESENTS.—High-Class MUSIC for Amateurs, Students, and Others.—To be had, gratis and postage-free, a LIST of 400 CLASSICAL WORKS, bound, at greatly reduced prices. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NO FEES.—Singing in Public. Professional and Amateur SINGERS are respectfully informed that they are at liberty to SING any SONGS or PART-SONGS in public issued by Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. without the payment of any fee.

A HISTORY OF MUSIC. By W. S. ROCKSTRO. Terse, comprehensive, simple, and well written. Interesting to the general reader and valuable to the young student. Post-free for 24 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies. Arranged by W. H. CALLOTT for the Pianoforte. Solos, 5s. each; Duets, 6s. each; accompaniments for flute, violin, and violoncello, 1s. each. Complete in Twelve Books. Each book free at half price; or in four volumes, gilt edges, 12s. each vol. net. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE ORATORIOS. and other Sacred Compositions. Arranged and fingered for the Pianoforte by GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. Elegantly Illustrated Title. Six Books, 4s. each; post-free at half price in stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

SINGS THE NIGHTINGALE. New Ballad. By that most useful of moral song writers, W. T. WRIGHTON. (Vide "The Graphic.") 3s.; post-free at half price.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

BEETHOVEN'S THREE FAVOURITE WALTZES. Arranged as Piano Duets by G. F. WEST. Three Books, 4s. each; post-free at half price. "We are glad to find Mr. West at work again—always so satisfactory in everything he takes in hand."—Vide Graphic. Sole Publishers: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE MARIONETTES QUADRILLE. By C. DAVENPORT. Founded on comic melodies, very amusing; very striking, very simple, and well illustrated. Post-free for 24 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ODDS-AND-ENDS. A New Quadrille for the Pianoforte. Illustrated Title. Composed by CLAUDE DAVENPORT. 4s.; post-free, 21 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

TOM THE SAILOR. A New Song, by CIRO PINSUTI, in which the fine tone of the verses is equalled by the melodious freshness of their treatment.—Vide Edinburgh Courant. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., Publishers to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, New Burlington-street.

NEW NUMBERS FOR CHRISTMAS OF HAMMOND'S MUSIC PORTFOLIO. Price One Shilling each. Post-free, 13 stamps.

Contents of No. 7. Casino Tänz .. Waltzes .. Gung'l. Bouquet de Bal .. Waltzes .. Lamothe. Fleur de Corail .. Waltzes .. Lecocq. Pastal .. Waltzes .. Monnier. Figaro .. Polka .. Schiller. Gavotte de la Reine .. Ecotson Clark.

Contents of No. 8. Abschied von München .. Waltzes .. Gung'l. Tousjours et encore .. Waltzes .. Lamothe. Am schönen Rhein .. Waltzes .. Lamothe. Review .. Waltzes .. Lamothe. A. B. C. .. Polka .. Hein-Joff. Largo .. Handel.

Contents of No. 9. Hydropaten .. Waltzes, duet .. Gung'l. Venus Reigen .. Waltzes, duet .. Gung'l. N. B.—Corns and Violin Accompaniments to each No. 6d. each. Complete Lists sent on application to A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, London, W.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. "The best and most substantial instrument produced." 9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Great Success. The GREAT CASIMIR.

Words, HENRY S. LEIGH; Music, C. LECOCCQ. Vocal Score, 6s. net; Piano Score, 2s. 6d., net. Quadrilles, by Artan, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Waltzes, by O. Métra, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Lancers, by A. Grenville, Solo and Duet, 2s. each, net. Polka, by Vizzentini, Solo, 1s. 6d.; Duet, 2s., net.

Bouquet de Mélodies (Cramer), 2s., net.

LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE. Music by C. LECOCCQ. Performed at the Alhambra with great success. VOCAL SCORE, in the Press, 6s. net.

Villac, Piano Duet .. 4s. net. Cramer, Bouquet de Mélodies .. 3s. Piano Score .. 2s. 6d. G. Bull, Fantaisie .. 2s. 6d. Valse, by Grenville .. 4s. Polka, by L. Roques .. 3s. Quadrilles, Marks, Solo and Duet .. 4s. Harlequin and Columbine .. 3s. The Notary's Wife .. 3s. When I am far Away .. 3s. I am from Country Parts .. 3s. Mazurade .. 4s. 'Twas Merely on the Toilet's Duties .. 3s. Trompette's Song, "Never Dirty Souls" .. 3s. Yes, I will Own the Falling Soft .. 3s. Above half-price.

THE EVILTING HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN, showing how he went further than he intended, and came safe home again. Words by Cowper. Set to Music in the form of a Comic Cantata by GEORGE FOX. Price 2s. 6d. net.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

ONE GOLDEN HOUR ("A Maiden Idly Dreaming"). By GILBERT A'BECKETT and VIVIAN BLIGH. "A delightful ballad, the refrain of which lingers lovingly on the ear."—Dramatic News. Post-free, 2s. DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

MY LOVE FAR AWAY. Madame Marie Roze will sing BALFE's celebrated Ballad, "My Love Far Away," at St. James's Hall, Dec. 13, and at all Concerts on tour in England, Scotland, and Ireland. DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

NOTICE.—L'ETOILE DU BAL VALSE. By LAMOTHE. This charming Waltz, beautifully illustrated, is now ready, price 2s. net. Of all Musicians, and of the Publishers, DUFF and STEWART, 2, Hanover-street, W.

LANCASHIRE WITCHES. New Opera by R. T. GUNTON and F. STANISLAUS. Vocal Score, 5s. net. Pianoforte Score, 2s. 6d. net. For Arrangements see Catalogue. FORTYTH BROTHERS, 272A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION: the public the Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where New Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

PIANOS, from £14.—Great SALE of PIANOS.—In consequence of the serious depression in commerce, the whole of the very large Stock of Secondhand Pianos are now offered at such prices as will ensure immediate sale. For cash only. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Carefully packed free. Illustrated Catalogues gratis. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD PIANO, 30 Guineas. Full-compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE fine, full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

BROADWOOD PIANO, 40 Guineas, cost 80 guineas. Full-compass PIANOFORTE, in handsome walnutwood case, good condition, fine tone, at moderate price, for cash only at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD, EBONIZED PIANO, £45, fullest compass of seven octaves; Trichord Cottage Piano-forte, in handsome ebonized and gilt case; fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only. N.B.—Guaranteed to be a genuine instrument, manufactured by Messrs. Collard and Co., of London, and new within three months. May be seen at THOMAS OETZMANN and CO.'S, 27, Baker-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Pianos, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Melodians, Cornets, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest Assortment in the Kingdom.—29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue (50 pages) post-free.

SPECIALITÉ.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. GOLD KEYLESS WATCH, 18-carat. Elaborately Engraved. Gold Dial. Perfect Movement. Written Guarantee for Three Years. Price £7 7s. Forwarded safely on receipt of Post-Office Order. J. SEWELL, Watch Manufacturer, 30, Cornhill, London; and 61, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Prize Medals—London, Paris, and Philadelphia.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO. MEDALS for CLOCKS and WATCHES. By Appointment to her Majesty. THREE GOLD MEDALS. Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

HENRY MILWARD and SONS' EXTRA QUALITY NEEDLES,

as made for the Magasins du Bon Marché, Paris. May be obtained from all Drapers, or a sample hundred sent by post for 16 stamps.

WASHFORD MILLS, REDDITCH.

ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

D. HULETT.—GASOLIERS in CRYSTAL. GLASS and ORNOLU or BRONZE. Medialve Fittings. A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufactory, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

DUPLEX LAMPS.—The light of 24 sperm candles at a cost of less than one farthing per hour; a steady, pure, and healthy flame, not injuring the choicest works of art. New Season Stock now on Sale. Engravings post-free.

Glass. 22s. 20s. 40s. 63s. 78s. 18s. 6d. 22s. 31s. 40s. 63s. Bronze. 22s. 20s. 40s. 63s. 78s. 18s. 6d. 22s. 31s. 40s. 63s. Refined Rock Oil supplied by Deane and Co., 1s. per gallon. Deane and Co., 46, King William-st., London Bridge, A.D. 1700.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd).

OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.—OETZMANN and CO. are now showing an immense STOCK of CARPETS of every description, newest and best designs, purchased under the depressed state of the markets, and respectfully solicit inspection. They have never before been able to offer such excellent value. O. and Co. have Brussels at 1s. 11d. per yard, usually advertised at 2s. 2d., but they advise the better quality, which they are selling at from 6d. to 1s. per yard below value.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—A quantity of ready-made Carpets, in all sizes, made to use up last year's patterns, will be cleared out at a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post, without charge, upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Hearthrugs, 4s. 9d. each; Axminster ditto, 8s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.; Best Axminster ditto, 13s. 6d. usual price 21s. Stout Floorcloth, at 9d. per yard. Patent Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 1s. 9d. per yard. Hemp Dutch Carpet, yard wide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearth-rug, 3s. 9d.; Sheepskin Hearthrugs, from 13s. 9d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Handsome 3 ft. 6 in. Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with deep bottom drawer, 2 guineas; Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe, from 5 guineas upwards. Bed-room Suites, enamelled imitation of amboyna, satin-wood, and other handsome woods, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table, Toilet-Glass (best plate, 16 in. by 12 in.); Towel Riser, three chairs, and pedestal Toilet Cupboard, all complete for 64 guineas. OETZMANN and CO.

BEFORE PURCHASING your BEDDING, see OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT COMPENDIUM MATTRESS, requires no other mattress, palliase, or bed to be used with it, and is at once the healthiest, softest, most economical, and complete bed extant. Descriptive Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE NEW CYPRUS STRIPED CURTAINS, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 34 yards, 17s. 6d.; 2 yards, 20s. Best Norwich Striped Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 61 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 34 yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best rep ditto, 3 yards by 64 inches wide, 42s.; 34 yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 55s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will ensure recommendation. No common damasks or rep used, solid, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC Down Quilts and Clothing combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are warranted. O. and Co. sell only the best make—BROOK and FOX'S. See trade mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged. Price-Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

EXHIBITION PATTERN COAL VASE. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Designs for the Season, selected in competition among the best manufacturers, designed and made exclusively for O. and Co., are much admired, handsomely japanned, and richly burnished gold-ornamentation, with opal and ornamental inlaid, strong handles, strong lining, a great convenience and saving in wear. Complete, 21s. OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT. Alexandra Pattern Toilet Services (ewer, basin, &c., complete, nine pieces), 7s. 11d.; handsome ditto, 9s. 9d.; Richly-Cut Doccanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Cut Wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen; superior ditto, richly cut, reduced to 5s. 9d. per dozen; Gilt Clocks, under glass shades, from 18s. 3d. upwards; Cottage Clocks, from 6s. 9d. each; Elegant Lustres, Vases, Parian Figures, &c. Agents for the SILICATED CARBON FILTERS, recommended by the highest medical and scientific authorities. OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection of the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to O. and Co. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

JACKSON and GRAHAM, 30 to 38, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE, AND ARTISTIC.

ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1878. CARPETS. CURTAINS. PAPERHANGINGS. WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES. — WOODWORK for INTERIORS.

Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects. Designs and Estimates free.

GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value. Nursery Dinner Services from £1 1s. Their special designs are—The Osborne, £3 6s. The Eccles, £3 13s. 6d. The Bamboo Fan, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 11s. 6d. The Kaolin, £4 14s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £6 6s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Sevens, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, £3 6s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut, £5 5s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS. IN SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE. ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market. Address—ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-street, London, or 42



IRISH SKETCHES : MARKET WOMEN OF THE OLD BOOTHS, GALWAY.—SEE PAGE 487.

GALWAY MARKET WOMEN.

The old city of Galway, a decayed commercial seaport, as well as the chief town of Connaught, which is the least prosperous part of Ireland, presents a mournful aspect to the visitor who earnestly desires the welfare and contentment of all our fellow-subjects in the western island. There was a time, before the advent of Protestant Ascendancy, when Galway enjoyed a lucrative trade with Spain, and her wealthy merchants built stately mansions here, resembling those of Cadiz and Seville, or Malaga, in their architectural fashion. It seems that the city had then a certain degree of municipal independence and self-government, like Hamburg or Bremen, since its remote situation on the Atlantic coast, with the unsettled and lawless state of Connaught, made it impracticable for the English rulers of Ireland to enforce their authority. Galway, however, was long since deprived of her ancient privileges and sources of wealth. The fishery, carried on by a distinct class of people, the inhabitants of a quarter named the Claddagh, whose customs are peculiar in many ways, now forms one of the most remarkable industrial features of this town, while the maritime trade is sadly in need of more energetic development. We present a Sketch of the rustic market women congregating in the Old Booths, their figures, dress, and gestures being quite characteristic of the Celtic race in the West.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual rifle contest of the 50th Middlesex (Bank of England) for prizes presented by the Governor of the Bank, Major J. P. Currie, Captain S. O. Gray (deputy cashier), commandant, and others, was brought to a close at the Wimbledon ranges with the following results:—For the best aggregate scores, with seven shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards—the first prize, presented by the Governor of the Bank of England, was won by Sergeant John Pike; 2nd prize, presented by Major James P. Currie, by Lieutenant J. H. Green; 3rd prize, presented by the officers of the corps, by Private Huggins; and 4th prize, also presented by the officers, by Captain S. O. Gray, but relinquished in favour of Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Bance. Range prizes, 600 yards—Sergeant G. Pike, 26; Quartermaster-Sergeant Bance, 19; and Sergeant E. Hutt, 16. Five hundred yards—Lieutenant J. H. Green, 24; Private W. Huggins, 23; and Lance-Corporal J. Blake, 21. Two hundred yards—Captain S. O. Gray, 24; Private T. Ford, 23; and Sergeant E. Hutt, 23. In addition, a prize presented by Mrs. S. O. Gray was awarded to Sergeant J. Pike as the best shot of the corps for the year. The returns of the corps just forwarded to the War Office show that on the 31st ult. the enrolled strength was 76; efficient, 73; proficient officers, 3; ditto sergeants, 6; present at inspection, 60; number of marksmen, 8.

Last Saturday the complete returns of the strength and efficiency to which the volunteers of the City of London attained in the official year ending the 31st ult. were issued. The five corps of the City (1st London Artillery, 1st London Engineers, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London Rifles) had on the 1st inst. 3585 enrolled members as against 3485 last year. The efficient have increased from 3221 to 3380; the non-efficient decreased from 264 to 255. The proficient officers increased from 87 to 93; the proficient sergeants also increased from 111 to 112, and the official inspection field-states show that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men actually present on parade on that important occasion was 2954 as compared with 2684. Besides the above "City of London corps" there are four others with head-quarters in the City, but possessing Middlesex designations, which have a claim to be reckoned in the City force. These are the 2nd Middlesex Artillery (Custom House) Corps, the 26th Middlesex (Customs) Rifles, the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifles, and the Bank of England (50th Middlesex) Rifles, the latter being attached to the Civil Service Regiment. Altogether there are in the City 5855 enrolled volunteers; 5593 efficient, 523 proficient officers and sergeants, while 5010 of all ranks were at inspection.

It has been announced that a communication has been sent, by order of the Council of the National Rifle Association, to the adjutant of every corps in Great Britain, with a view to elicit the opinion whether or not the "Snider rifle should henceforward be altogether discontinued at Wimbledon and the Martini-Henry substituted for it in all competitions hitherto confined to the Snider."

The official reports which have been issued on the proceedings of Artillery Volunteers encamped at Shoeburyness in August state that sixty-four officers and 707 men attended during the first week and eighty-three officers and 897 men the second. The discipline of the force was good, and the results of the practice showed that satisfactory progress had been made since last year.

Major-General Edward Newdigate, who has been the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, distributed the prizes to Lord Dartmouth's company of volunteers at Patshull Hall, near Bridgnorth, Staffordshire, on Monday.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Lady Mayoress will present the London Brigade prizes, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other distinguished visitors.

Mr. R. E. Turner, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in place of the late Sir John Lefevre.

The experiments in fish culture which have been carried on for the last few years at Ercildoune, Sir Samuel Wilson's estate in Victoria, have this year, according to the *Melbourne Argus*, yielded remarkably successful results. There are four imported species of salmonidae now in the ponds, consisting of fine specimens of English salmon reared from ova brought out from England, the fish being now eighteen months old; also of salmon trout, brown trout, and Californian salmon.

A despatch from Valparaiso, received by way of Lisbon, states that a great demonstration took place there on the arrival of the Peruvian ram Huascar in tow of the Chilean vessels. It was hoped that the Huascar would be completely repaired in a fortnight. On the news of her capture becoming known at Lima a riotous popular and military demonstration against the President and the Government took place, and the Cabinet resigned on the following day. A despatch from Lima of a latter date says:—"The behaviour of the people has been wonderful. Subscriptions have been raised in Lima to purchase another Huascar or ironclads. In one day nearly a million and a half has been raised in Lima. The Archbishop has offered all the Church jewels if needed. An appeal has been made to the towns and the municipalities in the Republic, and money will be forthcoming. The women of Lima are giving their jewellery, and large sums will be daily coming in in this and other ways." According to the latest news received from Buenos Ayres, the Chilean army was advancing, while the Bolivians were reported to be about to retire, in consequence of disputes having arisen between them and the Peruvians. Orders have been given by the Argentine Government for the purchase of two more ironclads in Europe.

NEW MAYORS.

Abingdon—Ald. W. Ballard, 5th time
Accrington—Mr. Lightfoot, 2nd time
Andover—Mr. Edward Reynolds, unanimously
Arundel—Ald. W. Mitchell, 6th time
Ashton-under-Lyne—Alderman Higginbottom
Banbury—Mr. Henry Flowers
Barnsley—Mr. B. Marshall, 2nd time
Barnstaple—Mr. J. Avery, 2nd time
Barrow-in-Furness—Alderman Wadhams, 2nd time
Bath—Alderman Chaffin
Batley—Ald. W. J. R. Fox
Beaumaris—Ald. Lawrie, 2nd time
Bedford—Mr. John Elworthy Outcliffe
Berwick-on-Tweed—Ald. Crispson
Bewley—Ald. Thomas Stephenson
Bewley—Mr. W. N. Marcy, 2nd time
Birkenhead—Mr. Thomas H. Jackson
Birmingham—Mr. D. Chamberlain
Blackburn—Ald. Dugdale, 2nd time
Bodmin—Ald. L. Blake
Bolton—Alderman Richardson
Bootle—Mr. J. P. McArthur
Boston—Mr. G. W. Thomas
Bradford—Ald. A. Holden, 2nd time
Bridgnorth—Ald. M. Michael, 2nd time
Bridgewater—Mr. Holland, 2nd time
Bridport—Mr. Joseph T. Stephens
Brighton—Ald. H. Davey, 2nd time
Bristol—Mr. Henry Taylor
Buckingham—Mr. J. W. Thorpe
Burnley—Mr. Howarth
Burslem—Mr. James Maddock
Bury (Lancashire)—Mr. J. Heap
Bury St. Edmund's—Mr. G. J. Oliver
Cambridge—Ald. H. Rance, 2nd time
Canterbury—Mr. John Hemery
Cardiff—Mr. John McConnochie
Carlisle—Mr. William I. R. Crowder
Carnarvon—Alderman Lewis
Cheltenham—Mr. W. N. Skillicorne
Chester—Mr. Charles James Blelock
Chesterfield—Mr. John Brown
Chichester—Mr. J. Catlin, 3rd time
Chipping Norton—Ald. F. T. K. Guy
Chichester—Mr. J. Kent
Congleton—Mr. C. Goode, 2nd time
Conway—Alderman D. Owen
Coventry—Alderman H. Scampton
Crewe—Ald. R. Whittle, 2nd time
Darlington—Mr. Swinburne
Dartmouth—Sir H. P. Seale, Bt., 2nd time
Deal—Alderman Bird
Denbigh—Mr. E. S. Jones
Derby—Mr. Unwin Souter
Devonport—Mr. J. C. Graves
Dewsbury—Alderman John Bates
Doncaster—Alderman R. E. Clark
Dorchester—Mr. William Durden
Dover—Mr. R. Dickenson
Droitwich—Mr. John Holyoake
Dudley—Mr. Henry M. Wainwright
Durham—Mr. A. O. Smith
Evesham—Mr. Garrard, 3rd time
Exeter—Ald. W. H. Ellis, 2nd time
Falmouth—Mr. W. H. Solomon
Faversham—Ald. Frederic Johnson
Flint—R. Muspratt, 12th time
Folkestone—Alderman John Holden
Gateshead—Mr. E. S. Hindmarsh
Godalming—Ald. Eager, 2nd time
Godmanchester—Ald. Freshfield
Glastonbury—Mr. A. J. Porch
Gloucester—Ald. W. Ellis, 2nd time
Gravesend—Mr. F. B. Nettlesham, 2nd time
Halifax—Mr. M. Smith
Hanley—Mr. John Bromley
Hartlepool—Mr. Alderman James Groves, 6th time
Harwich—Alderman J. H. Vieux
Hastings—Mr. Henry Winter
Helston—Mr. R. Kirby
Hereford—Mr. J. T. Owen Fowler
Hertford—Mr. Robert Cocks
High Wycombe—Alderman Hayden
Huddersfield—Ald. Walker, 2nd time
Hull—Dr. King
Huntingdon—Mr. C. H. Geldart
Hythe—Mr. H. B. Makes, 8th time
Ipswich—Mr. D. H. Booth
Kidderminster—Alderman J. Naylor
King's Lynn—Mr. T. J. Seppings
Kingston-on-Thames—Alderman H. Shrubsole, 3rd time
Lancaster—Mr. John Cherminson
Lancunston—Mr. John Dingley
Leamington—Mr. Middlemas
Leeds—Alderman Tatham
Leicester—Mr. John Bennett
Leominster—Mr. Boyce, 2nd time
Lichfield—Mr. H. M. Morgan
Lincoln—Alderman T. N. Brodgen
Liskeard—Mr. L. C. Foster
Liverpool—Mr. Hall
Llandidloes—Mr. Bennisson
Louth—Mr. J. Cusworth, 2nd time
Ludlow—Mr. T. Roberts
Luton—Alderman H. Gunn
Lymington—Mr. W. Murdock
Macclesfield—Alderman Stancliffe
Maidstone—Mr. W. Day, jun.
Maldon—Dr. G. P. May, 2nd time
Manchester—Alderman Pattenon
Margate—Mr. Samuel Panton
Middlesbrough—Ald. J. Ineson
Monmouth—Mr. Arthur Vizard
Morpeth—Mr. W. Davison
Newark—Mr. John Crossley
Newbury—Mr. James B. Stone
Newcastle (Staff.)—Mr. J. Gallimore
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. R. Cail
Newport (I. of Wight)—Mr. Orchard
Newport (Mon.)—Mr. Russel Evans
Northampton—Mr. Joseph Gurney
Norwich—Mr. John Willis
Nottingham—Sir J. Oldknow, 4th time
Oldham—Mr. William Chadwick
Oswestry—Mr. John Morris
Oxford—Alderman Galpin
Penryn—Mr. J. Martin, 3rd time
Penzance—Mr. C. C. Ross, 3rd time
Peterborough—Mr. J. Core, 2nd time
Plymouth—Mr. W. Derry
Poole—Mr. George Curtis
Portsmouth—Alderman Gullipp
Preston—Mr. Councillor Naylor
Pwllheli—Mr. R. Owen Jones
Queenborough—Mr. Josiah Hall
Reading—Mr. H. B. Blandy, 2nd time
Reigate—Mr. George E. Pym
Retford—Ald. Wilkinson, 2nd time
Ripon—Ald. R. C. Collinson, 2nd time
Rochester—Mr. A. F. Hudson
Rotherham—Mr. W. Harrison
Rochdale—Mr. T. S. Schofield
Ruthin—Alderman Dr. W. D. Jones
Ryde (Isle of Wight)—Ald. Colenutt
Rye—Ald. C. Pix Meryon, 9th time
St. Ives (Cornwall)—Mr. G. Williams, 2nd time
St. Ives (Hunts)—Mr. J. Wadsworth
Salford—Ald. Robinson, 2nd time
Salisbury—Mr. W. Hicks
Sandwich—Mr. J. Hillier, 2nd time
Scarborough—Mr. S. N. Smith
Sheffield—Mr. Alderman Tozer
Shrewsbury—Mr. William Hall
Southampton—Mr. W. H. Rogers
South Molton—Mr. John Galliford, 3rd time
South Shields—Ald. John Readhead, 2nd time
Stafford—Mr. Wright
Stalybridge—Mr. Harrison, 4th time
Stamford—Mr. Israel Orford
Stamford—Lieut. Col. Wilkinson
Stockton—Mr. J. F. Craggs
Stoke-on-Trent—Mr. Ald. Turner
Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. C. E. Flower
Sunderland—Mr. T. S. Turnbull
Swansea—Alderman Jones Jenkins
Tamworth—Mr. Thomas Cooke, jun.
Taunton—Mr. C. H. Cornish
Tenterden—Mr. J. W. Hibbenden
Tewkesbury—Mr. J. Prosser, 6th time
Tiverton—Mr. E. Winton, 2nd time
Totnes—Mr. J. Michmore
Truro—Mr. P. P. Smith
Tynemouth—Mr. Charles Tully
Wakefield—Mr. W. H. Lee
Wallingford—Mr. Hawkins
Walsall—Mr. G. Thomas, 2nd time
Warrington—Alderman Pickmere
Warwick—Mr. F. Arkwright
Wells—Mr. J. G. Everett, 11th time
Welshpool—Mr. G. D. Harrison
West Hartlepool—Mr. A. Groves
Weymouth—Mr. G. Elliot, 2nd time
Wigan—Ald. Richard A. Farrington
Winchester—Mr. Cornelius J. Drew
Windsor—Mr. J. Webb
Wisbeach—Ald. Stanley, 2nd time
Wolverhampton—Mr. John Jones
Worcester—Mr. John Noake
Wrexham—Alderman Edward Smith
Wycombe—Alderman Hayden
Yarmouth—Mr. C. C. Aldred, 3rd time
Yeovil—Alderman E. Raymond
York—Alderman Thomas Watkinson

A banquet was given at Leamington on the 10th inst. to the ex-Mayor, Mr. Harding—his successor presiding—and a presentation of silver plate was made to Mr. Harding in recognition of his services.

A silver cradle of 200 oz. has been presented to Mrs. Morson, wife of the Mayor of Stafford, who has borne a daughter during his year of office. A similar compliment has been paid Mrs. Pope, ex-Mayoress of Dorchester.

In view of the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Swansea, it was resolved, on the election of the Mayor at that town, that the salary be £500 a year instead of £300, which has hitherto been paid.

Alderman Tatham, who has been elected Mayor of Leeds, addressing the Town Council, said that he had felt some hesitation in accepting the post, and his misgivings arose regarding the social duties which he should have to perform. But, if the people of Leeds wanted for their Mayor a Quaker and a teetotaler of strong convictions, who would lead them for the next twelve months in the line of self-denial, sobriety, and economy with efficiency, he dared not and could not refuse the office.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—

INNER TEMPLE.—John Yeates; William John Martin, B.A., Camb.; Walter Ross Phillips, LL.B., Camb.; Whewell Scholar, 1878, and holder of a studentship awarded Hilary Term, 1875; Henry Sheehy Keating, B.A., LL.B., Camb.; Robert Jardine Browning, B.A., Oxford; John Fielder Cobbett; Thomas Mansfield Forbes Parkyns, Oxford; Austin Percy Lousada, B.A., Oxford; William Thornton Sharp, B.A., Oxford; Barada das Boses; Edward Lovett Henn, M.A., Camb.; Henry Thomas Kemp, LL.B., B.A., Camb.; Evelyn Leighton Fanshawe, B.A., Oxford; John Lewis, B.A., Camb.; Harold Edward Trower, B.A., Oxford; Fitzpatrick William Bulky Praed, B.A., Camb.; George Cope Cope, B.A., Camb.; Walter Morgan de Saram, Oxford; Arnold George Rogers, B.A., Camb.; Henry Wace, M.A., Camb.; Frederick Lancelot Hamilton Morrice, LL.B., Camb.; Richard Foulkes Griffiths; Christopher Alexander Williams; Herbert Marlow Shelderton, London; John Thomas Meeson, B.A., Melbourne; Edward Pensonby; Frederick Sims Williams, LL.B., Camb.; William Chance, B.A., Camb.; the Hon. Lucius Murrugh O'Brien, B.A., Camb.; Eldred John Brook-Smith, B.A., Camb.; Ernest Alma Sayers, B.A., Oxford; Michael Cababé, Oxford; Nelson Moore Richardson, B.A., Camb.; and Frederick William Head.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Samuel Robert Groom; Cuthbert Bainbridge Luke Tyerman, B.A., Cambridge; William Knapman Willcocks, M.A., Oxford; Mark Knowles; Frank Foster, B.A., Cambridge; William Atkinson Daniel, B.A., Cambridge; Reginald Cunningham Glen, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge; Edgar Clement Dumbleton, B.A., Oxford; Frederick Taylor, Cambridge, LL.M.; Arthur Robert Ingsen, University of London, holder of a Middle Temple Scholarship of one hundred guineas in Equity, and of a Scholarship of thirty guineas in International and Constitutional Law; Frederick George Rücker, B.A., Oxford; Charles Lacey Smith, M.A., Cambridge (Classical Tripos 1875); Robert Goddard; Joseph Turner Hutchinson, M.A., Cambridge; Edward William Fithian; Chester Jones, B.A., Cambridge; Edmund Robert Bartley Dennis, Oxford; Sidney Jerrold; and Thomas Barrett Lennard, J.P.

LINCOLN'S INN.—Henry Shera, University of London; William Henley (Fater, M.A., Oxford; Richard Burdon Haldane, University of London, and M.A., Edinburgh; Walter Sydney Shiel, B.A., Oxford; Charles Frost Foster, M.A., Cambridge; Algernon Barlow, B.A., Cambridge; Nicholas Algernon Meier, B.A., Oxford; Robert Cooper Sutton, M.A., Cambridge; Robert McKilham Routledge, University of Aberdeen; Henry Towry Law, LL.B., Cambridge; Walter Charles Dare, B.A., Oxford; Amyand John Hall, B.A., Oxford; Arthur George Walker; and Arthur Clevedon Willis.

GRAY'S INN.—Alfred Dunham.

YARMOUTH AND ITS BLOATERS.

Peggotty owned to David Copperfield that she "was proud to call herself a Yarmouth bloater!" and, although it would not be either polite or correct to designate the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, in Peggotty phrase, as "bloaters," yet to speak of that important seaport and watering-place without special reference to its cured and smoked herrings would be to play "Hamlet" without the rôle of the melancholy Dane. For, although Yarmouth can boast of being the eighth port in England, and of possessing the largest quay in Europe, with the exception of that at Seville, yet the herring-fishery is the staple trade of the town; and it might be said of Yarmouth, as was said of Amsterdam, that it is "built on herring-bones"—in the same metaphorical sense, that London Bridge is said to have been built on wool-sacks. The Dutch took advantage of the Scotch and English fishermen deserting the tiny herring for the mighty whale; and, having come to Loch Fyne, as early as the year 836, to purchase salted herrings, they did not lose their relish for the delicacy, but contrived to get the trade into their own hands; so that, by the year 1603—according to the testimony of Sir Walter Raleigh—the Hollanders employed 200,000 men on the coasts of England and Scotland for catching herrings that were of the value of a million and a half of money. It was one Beukles, a Dutchman, to whom the world is indebted for the invention of the pickled herring; and when he died, in the year 1536, the Emperor Charles the Fifth erected a splendid tomb to his memory, as to a benefactor of mankind. Why a Merry Andrew should be called "a pickle-herring" is, I believe, a conundrum in etymology that has not yet been rightly answered.

Between August and Christmas is the chief season for the Yarmouth herring fishery, though there is also a spring season, from March to May, and a short midsummer season in June and July. But it is the late season, the "autumn or home fishing," that is of chief importance, because the herring is then in its finest condition. Just now, then, the bloater season is at its height; and it is proved that the Yarmouth herring fishery is equal to one fifth of the entire fishery of the United Kingdom. The gains of the fishermen are something like £25,000; the curers and packers have also to be paid; at least 10,000 tons of salt are required for the curing; and some 60,000 barrels of herrings are annually sent abroad from Yarmouth, of which more than half go to the Mediterranean. These few figures will be sufficient, without entering into further details, to show the importance of this particular "harvest of the sea" to the people of Great Yarmouth. A single boat, in the month of November, will bring in as many as 264,000 herrings or 20 lasts of fish, and the beauty of such a sight, and also of the herring-shoal with its phosphorescent splendours, is so wondrous, that we need not marvel at Mr. Hunt devoting all the resources of his artistic genius, in his courageous endeavour to depict, at the bidding of Mr. Ruskin, a solitary herring in its silver coat of scales. This drawing was exhibited at the Old Water Colour Exhibition, in 1858; and, if it ever passes out of Mr. Ruskin's possession, it should be secured for some public gallery in Great Yarmouth.

Standing on one of the piers or on the jetty, or strolling along the magnificent Marine Parade, and watching the fleet of fishing-luggers sailing out to the Yarmouth Roads and shooting out their nets at sunset, one sees, in November, 1879, a very similar scene to that which might have been witnessed from the same beach, in November, 1079, or even before the date of the Norman Conquest. A Herring-Fair, or Free Fair, was held here, from that early date up to the close of the eighteenth century, between Michaelmas and Martinmas (Nov. 11); and during the later period, when the Dutch came to Yarmouth to purchase herrings, one particular Sunday, that was given up to the purposes of a fair, was called "Dutch Sunday." The bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports were sent here on these occasions, under the pretext of keeping order; but they did their spiriting so ungenially that their presence was the signal for fighting and rioting. These annual scenes of feud were carried on not only on the land, but also on the sea: so that on one occasion as many as twenty-five vessels were burned in a single encounter. There were also difficulties with drift-nets and drag-nets, and those quarrels that would seem chronic to herring-fishers, whether they are seeking for Loch Fyne "Glasgow baillies"—as Sam Slick termed those Highland delicacies—or the equally famous herrings at Yarmouth. Some such encounters as these may have formed the subject for that "New ballad on the herring fishery" that is being studied by the woman in Hogarth's picture of "Beer Street." Then, besides blood being shed by herring-fishers who spoke the same tongue—and, this, too, in the very teeth of their superstition that, if blood be drawn in a quarrel, the herring will at once go away from that coast, and not return for a season—they had, occasionally, encounters with French and Dutch fishers who were poaching on their own peculiar herring-grounds. History does but repeat itself; and, on the night of Monday, Oct. 13, the drift-net fishing-boat Jessamine, while off Lowestoft, had her nets trawled into by a French boat, the Alsace-Lorraine, of Boulogne, whose crew fired at the Englishmen and wounded three of them. In consequence of this the Government dispatched an armed cruiser to the fishing-grounds for the protection of the English boats.

During eight days that I recently spent in Yarmouth I was unable to procure a fresh herring from any of the fish-mongers, unless I had chosen to eat it quite late at night. The reason was that the fish on being brought to shore were at once dispatched to other markets, or taken to the fish-houses, in the "swills" or wicker baskets, and there salted before breakfast-time the next morning. The salting is completed in twenty-four hours for the home market, and in ten days for the foreign market; and the herrings, hung up in rows, with wooden spits thrust through their gills, are subjected to the smoke of oak-wood fires, and, thus cured, become bloaters. The red herrings are those fish that have been thus smoked for fourteen days, and have thereby acquired a deeper golden colour. In fishermen's cottages in the West Highlands I have seen and sketched similar strings of dried herrings, cured in peat-smoke, slung across corners of the heather-thatched house or fixed upon triangular frames of wood hanging upon the wall. In London, Yarmouth herrings are turned into bloaters by the summary process of a brine-pit and smoke-hole; and red-herrings (otherwise "Californians" or "soldiers") are doctored with a solution of pyroligneous acid, and sold in poor localities at a cheap rate. In purchasing a Yarmouth bloater, therefore, it is needful, as a certain advertisement says, to "see that you get it," as it is one of those delicacies that is frequently subjected to adulteration. From the Exchequer accounts of the thirty-first year of Edward III. it appears that the Royal household was supplied with 9000 red herrings at a cost of 50 marks, and with 3600 white herrings at a cost of £12. At that time herring pies were a great delicacy; and, by charter, the town of Yarmouth had to send one hundred, baked in twenty-four pies, annually to the King; and, in the reign of Edward I., thirty acres of land were held by tenure, on condition that the King was supplied with twenty-four herring-pies at the beginning of the season.

Redolent of the smell of bloaters are those narrow paved lanes, or "Rows," which are such a feature in the town of Great Yarmouth, and make its ground-plan to resemble an extended gridiron. There are 156 of these Rows, which barely admit the passage of that very peculiar vehicle, the Yarmouth cart or trolly, which may, possibly, be a poor descendant of an ancient British war-chariot, and is now greatly used for the transit of herring-barrels. Many of these Rows open upon the South Quay, the picturesqueness of which is greatly increased by an avenue of trees. Here I saw a public-house, with the sign of "The Three Herrings"—a sign that is, probably, not to be met with elsewhere; but the three herrings—or, rather, their tails—empaling three demi-ions, are on the arms of the town—a town, the staple trade of which has, in the herring-fishery, supplied the training for the skill and daring which have ever distinguished the beachmen, fishermen, sailors, and coastguard men of Great Yarmouth.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Several pictures, acquired by purchase or bequest, have been added to the National Gallery collection. The most important of the number is a large tempera picture in Room XIV., by Perugino, painted in his mature manner, about 1507-8, containing figures, nearly lifesize, of the Virgin standing with the Child, and on each side SS. Francis and Jerome, also erect; the former in the brown frock of his order, the latter in the red robe of his cardinalate. Above are two angels, with outspread wings, supporting a crown over the Virgin. This picture is very distinctively Peruginian in the somewhat conventional types of the heads, especially of the Virgin—which clearly prompted Raphael's conception while he was in the master's studio and for some years after—and in the purity of feeling and sweet though timid, formal execution. A more characteristic example it would be difficult to cite, and it is only surpassed in grandeur by the master's frescoes in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, from which town the picture was bought of Baron della Penna. For quality, preservation, and representative value in relation to the history of art this is one of Mr. Burton's most fortunate purchases. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle quote an extract given by Professor A. Rossi, of Perugia, from the "Annali Decemviri" for 1507, which sets forth that on June 8 of that year the executors of Giovanni, a carpenter of Perugia, commissioned of Perugino, then present, a Virgin erect holding the Child, similar to that of Loreto, with St. Jerome and St. Francis, for the price of forty-seven florins. Another picture of the "Umbrian School," formerly ascribed to Perugino, and representing the "Incredulity of St. Thomas," has been placed in Room XV.; as also an effective picture of the Farnese School representing a conflict of cavalry in armour; and a "Portrait of a Man," of the Milanese School, bequeathed by the daughters of Mr. Solly. In Room XIII. the two wings have been added to the centre panel by Bernardino da Siena of the "Virgin Enthroned," bought at Mr. A. Barker's sale in 1874. These wings, which complete the triptych altarpiece, represent SS. Peter and Nicholas of Bari, and were obtained by Mr. Burton from Mr. Barker's heirs. An early German picture of the "Crucifixion," which has been in the possession of the trustees for a long time, is placed in Room XII. Two small Canaletto's and a view in Venice by Guardi are a portion of Mr. J. Henderson's bequest. Two studies in monochrome by Copley, for his picture of the Death of Chatham, are interesting for comparison with the picture itself. They were bought at the Anderson sale. Lastly, Room V. has received a charming portrait by Romney, entitled "The Parson's Daughter."

DRAWINGS BY S. PROUT AND W. HUNT.

A loan collection of drawings, by Samuel Prout and William Hunt, is being exhibited at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street. The object of the exhibition is to enable Mr. Ruskin to exemplify certain principles of art, especially as illustrated by Prout, which he (Mr. Ruskin) has set forth in an accompanying pamphlet of "Notes," as in the case of the previous exhibition of Turner drawings at the same gallery. The series of works by Prout will disappoint some who may expect to find a considerable proportion of the artist's large finished drawings in water colours, which, although they are nominally more "important" in the eyes of ordinary collectors, and command high prices under the hammer, are studio products really less complete in essential detail and character than his pencil studies, while in colour and effect they are still more rudimentary. Of this class of work there are only a few samples, such as the view of the Ducal Palace, Venice, the largest of the Scaliger monuments at Verona, and a few others. The pencil sketches or studies of Prout have been by preference selected by Mr. Ruskin, very wisely we think, in order "to justify or at least to explain" the enthusiastic encomia he has passed on them in his early books and recent Oxford lectures. These sketches are interesting by virtue of their artistic or at least their workman-like qualities, and still more so perhaps from adventurous circumstances. They are careful outline transcripts of many of the noblest Gothic monuments of Europe, done on the spot, and accurately done so far as they go—which, however, is not very far. Their artistic merits are their sense of magnitude and relative proportion, their perception of architectonic characteristics, their feeling for composition, their picturesque ruggedness—accompanied, however, with much conventionality of touch, which has been reproduced *ad nauseam* especially in lithography—above all, the power they evince of compendiously, equally, and lucidly indicating the leading features of the most intricate architectural detail, notwithstanding the painter's ignorance of perspective. By this last power unity and keeping are secured in subjects where an artist is ever in danger of falling into chaotic loss of balance in relative scale; but at the same time it gave to Prout's work too much of the aspect of a uniform pattern. This method, or mannerism, also precluded the possibility of rendering the more delicate beauties of tracery, and Mr. Ruskin may fairly quote one of his own drawings here as evincing a higher sensitiveness to such beauties than Prout ever displayed. When we think of the grandeur of a Gothic cathedral, its infinite variety and intricacy of form, its time-toned colouration, the mystery of its chiaroscuro and its poetical suggestiveness, we can but repeat that Prout's work was but rudimentary, and we must regard Mr. Ruskin's estimate of him as greatly exaggerated. Prout's appearance was synchronous with the birth of the Gothic Revival; and he came just in time to preserve for us records, precious though inadequate, of many of the finest buildings in Europe, before—to paraphrase Byron—the effacing fingers of "restoration" had swept the lines where beauty lingered. And to these and other accidental causes must be ascribed the adventitious interest of Prout's drawings to which we have alluded. Mr. Ruskin but expresses the sentiment of many of his readers when he says that his "feelings towards this painter are much founded on, or at least coloured by, early associations." To such associations (so difficult to shake off, as we all know), to a love of the Past so passionate

that nothing but scorn and contempt for the Present can find place, to a poetical imagination which colours and magnifies the smallest detached fact or truth till it is relatively almost entirely false, and which confounds ethics and religion with aesthetics where they have no sort of connection, and to an extraordinary but most perilous command of rhetorical resource which tempts into exaggerations that can hardly represent the writer's own sane convictions, and of which he can hardly be conscious—we must attribute Mr. Ruskin's "reverence" for Prout. The same constitution and attitude of mind can alone explain Mr. Ruskin's still warmer acceptance of a later clique of "Medievalists"—far less sincere and manly imitators, not more competent, and immeasurably more puerile. Mr. Ruskin's "Notes" are, of course, not the least interesting incident in connection with this exhibition, and the public will rejoice to find in them evidence of the author's restoration to health. Apart, indeed, from their inevitable peculiarities, they contain many observations—particularly on technicalities—which are as true as they are acute. Yet, while acknowledging Mr. Ruskin's great services to art in this country, we cannot but feel how much less partial his influence as a teacher would have been had the rare gifts of his high, pure, and fertile mind—employed dispassionately, moderately, and justly—led him to the discovery that the beautiful relics of mediæval art were not the outcome of all the virtues, political, social, religious, and that the different tendencies of the nineteenth century in art, as in other matters, are not infallible proofs of all the opposite vices. A truer philosophy surely points to the conclusion that not only laws of compensation but also of progress are in operation ever since nations were enslaved to build a pyramid.

The drawings by William Hunt need not detain us long. Included are many of his best works, both figures and still-life—with most of which our readers will have made acquaintance already. Nor, in the main, will there be much divergence from Mr. Ruskin's opinions on them—although he could not refrain from having a fling at the Old Dutch Masters' treatment of similar subjects. All will agree that within the narrow limits and taste of William Hunt's art (when he does not attempt heads of the scale of nature) his imitative painting is almost unrivalled, and entirely original in method.

ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

Since our first article, a fortnight back, on the threatened destruction of the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, the fate of that matchless gem of semi-Oriental art has been a subject of general comment. And since the meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, another meeting has been convened by the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, at which Messrs. Street, Burne-Jones, and others, recorded an indignant remonstrance against the unnecessary, wanton, and inexcusable vandalism in contemplation by the Venetian Municipality and Italian Government. Other meetings have been held at Cambridge and Birmingham. Mr. Ruskin likewise has lent the weight of his name to the effort that is being made to avert the danger. In his "Notes," also, to the collection of drawings by Samuel Prout and William Hunt, now being exhibited in Bond-street, which we have reviewed above—which "Notes" contain, as might be expected, many characteristically discursive but instructive and charming remarks on topics suggested, directly or indirectly, by the drawings—he says:—"At this very hour the committees of Venetian builders are meeting to plot the total destruction, and re-erection according to their own notions, and for their own emolument, of the entire west front of St. Mark's—that which Barbarossa knelt under, and before which Dandolo took his vow for Palestine! . . . The floor of St. Mark's [that is, at least, the floor of one aisle] is already destroyed, together with the north and south sides; only the west front and roof mosaics are yet left, and these are instantly threatened." Mr. Ruskin proceeds to say that he has got Mr. Rooke to undertake the copying of the whole series of mosaics yet uninjured. Three of these copies are included in the Bond-street exhibition, and they are admirably faithful to the style, colour, and effect of the mosaics.

UNDERGROUND LONDON.

Few Londoners have any idea of the vast and complicated network of passages and channels beneath their feet in connection with railways, subways, the telegraph, water, gas, and sewerage or drainage. There is much that is interesting in this "underground London," but perhaps one of the most curious and weird sights that belong to it would be seen by making a descent into one of the large "Penstock chambers" situated at various points on the main drainage system. One of these slimy and not over pleasant "chambers" is represented in our illustration. The "Penstock" at the right-hand of the Engraving is a great iron gate, which can be lowered, like a portcullis, by machinery, so as to shut up or direct into other channels the dark current of sewage which rushes from the circular brick tunnel below. These "Penstocks," of which there are a large number in use, are most essential to the proper regulation of the drainage, not only when things are going on as usual, but in the event of any mishap occurring, or in the case of sudden floods occasioned by an exceptionally heavy and rapid rainfall.

The system of Metropolitan Main Drainage has often been described in this Journal. It is, beyond question, the grandest and most perfect work of its kind that has ever been devised. Provision is hereby made for the secure reception and conveyance of an aggregate quantity of liquid and mixed matter, including the average surface water from rainfall, amounting to sixty-three million cubic feet daily. That is equal to a lake three feet deep, fifteen times as large as the Serpentine, or nearly as large as the whole of Hyde Park. The portion consisting of water from rainfall, on the north and south sides of the Thames, is nearly forty-six million cubic feet daily, while the sewage liquid, composed of water from houses mixed with refuse solid matter, is above seventeen million cubic feet. Two thirds of this sewage belongs to the north side, which has, at least, twice the population of South London. There are nearly 1500 miles of street sewers, and eighty-two miles of main intercepting sewers. The latter were constructed between 1859 and 1865, for the most part, at a total cost of more than four millions sterling, by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Their chief engineer, Sir Joseph Bazalgette, by whom this great public work was designed and superintended, gave a precise account of it in a paper he read, in 1865, to the Institution of Civil Engineers. But we can only here mention some leading features of the system.

On the north side of the river three main lines of sewer—the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Low Level—proceeding, though not in a direct course, or parallel to each other, generally from west to east, converge and unite at Abbey Mills, on a creek in the marshes of the river Lea, where their aggregate contents flow by the Northern Outfall Sewer to Barking Creek, thereby entering the Thames about twelve miles below London Bridge. The discharge into the river takes place only at high tide, so as to be carried down by the ebb. It goes down nearly twelve miles with the ebb tide, and no

part of it returns with the flood tide beyond one mile above the point of discharge. The outfall on the south side of the Thames is at Crossness, in the Erith Marshes, somewhat lower down the river; so that none of the London sewage comes back to London.

The High-Level Sewer, in Middlesex, is seven miles long, draining an area of ten square miles, including Hampstead, Highgate, Holloway, Hackney, and other northern suburbs. The Middle-Level Sewer has a length of eleven and a half miles, including the branch from Piccadilly crossing Leicester-square and Lincoln's-inn-fields to Gray's-inn-road; and the area which it drains, seventeen and a half square miles, comprises some of the most populous quarters of London. It begins at Kensal-green, and passes on from Notting-hill, along Oxford-street, through Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green, to a junction with the High Level at Bow. The size or calibre of these main sewers gradually increases, from 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, to 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. at the outlet; they are of circular shape, and of stout brickwork, which becomes massive towards the end. The Middle-Level Sewer is carried over the Underground Railway, in one place by a wrought-iron aqueduct of 150 ft. span. The Low-Level Sewer, beginning at Pimlico, goes along the Thames Embankment, and from the City, at Tower Hill, along Commercial-road to Limehouse, and thence to Bow. Its contents are pumped up by the engines at Abbey Mills, a height of thirty-six feet, to the level of the two other main sewers at their discharge into the Northern Outfall; but these find their outlet by gravitation. The Low Level, which was the last main sewer completed, is eight or nine miles long, with four miles of branches, and drains eleven square miles. There is also the Western division, with branch sewers for Chiswick, Fulham, and Acton, and their neighbourhood. The Outfall Sewer, from Bow to Barking Creek, the pumping station at Abbey Mills, and the reservoir at Barking, are engineering works of great magnitude. The use of the reservoir is that the final discharge into the river may be regulated, to be allowed only at the proper hour, according to the state of the tide. This reservoir, which is covered, has an area of nine and a half acres, with nearly seventeen feet depth.

The main drainage of South London is formed on a similar plan, by intercepting sewers at different levels, uniting at Deptford Creek, whence their streams flow eastward in one outfall sewer, through Greenwich and Woolwich, to the Kentish bank of the Thames at Crossness. The main High-Level Sewer begins at Clapham, and there is a branch sewer from Dulwich; these meet at New Cross, draining about twenty square miles. Their excess of storm rainfall waters is poured into Deptford Creek. This, we believe, is a great fault in the system, as Deptford Creek has enough to do, after heavy rains, with its natural duty of carrying off the swollen streams of the Ravensbourne and Quaggy, from Lewisham and Lee; those unfortunate suburbs are hereby victimised, and suffer terribly from occasional floods. The sewage of the High Level is, at Deptford, separated from the surplus water, and is conveyed by four iron pipes across the Creek, to the Outfall Sewer, and on to Crossness. The Low-Level Sewer drains Putney, Battersea, Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, which mostly lie below the high-tide level of the Thames, but are now rendered perfectly dry, in spite of their porous gravel soil. There is a pumping station at Deptford, by which, as at Abbey Mills, the contents of the Low Level are raised to the Outfall Sewer. The Outfall Sewer, from Deptford to Crossness, is nearly eight miles long, has 11 ft. 6 in. diameter, and lies 16 ft. below the surface of the ground, with a tunnel under Woolwich. At Crossness there is a reservoir, six acres and a half in area, like the Barking Reservoir, with powerful engines to pump and discharge the sewage into the Thames at high tide.

It must be acknowledged that these grand works have proved most effective in punctually removing from the metropolis, day by day, the noxious refuse of dwellings inhabited by above three millions of people. Many Londoners have a disagreeable recollection of the state of this huge city, and of its noble river above the bridges, even so far up as Chelsea or Hammersmith, twenty-five years ago. The health of those living on the south side of the Strand or Fleet-street was positively endangered, and it was perilous to travel by the steam-boats in sultry weather. Now, thanks to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the City and the West Central District are quite as salubrious as any of the suburbs. We believe that no feat of sanitary engineering has been accomplished in any age or country which can for a moment be compared with this achievement. If the New Zealander who shall visit London and "sketch the ruins of St. Paul's," as Macaulay fancied, in A.D. 2500, or thereabouts, will explore the remains of our Main Drainage System, beneath the surface of the desolate streets, he will find something not less worthy to be admired than all that is left of Ancient Rome.

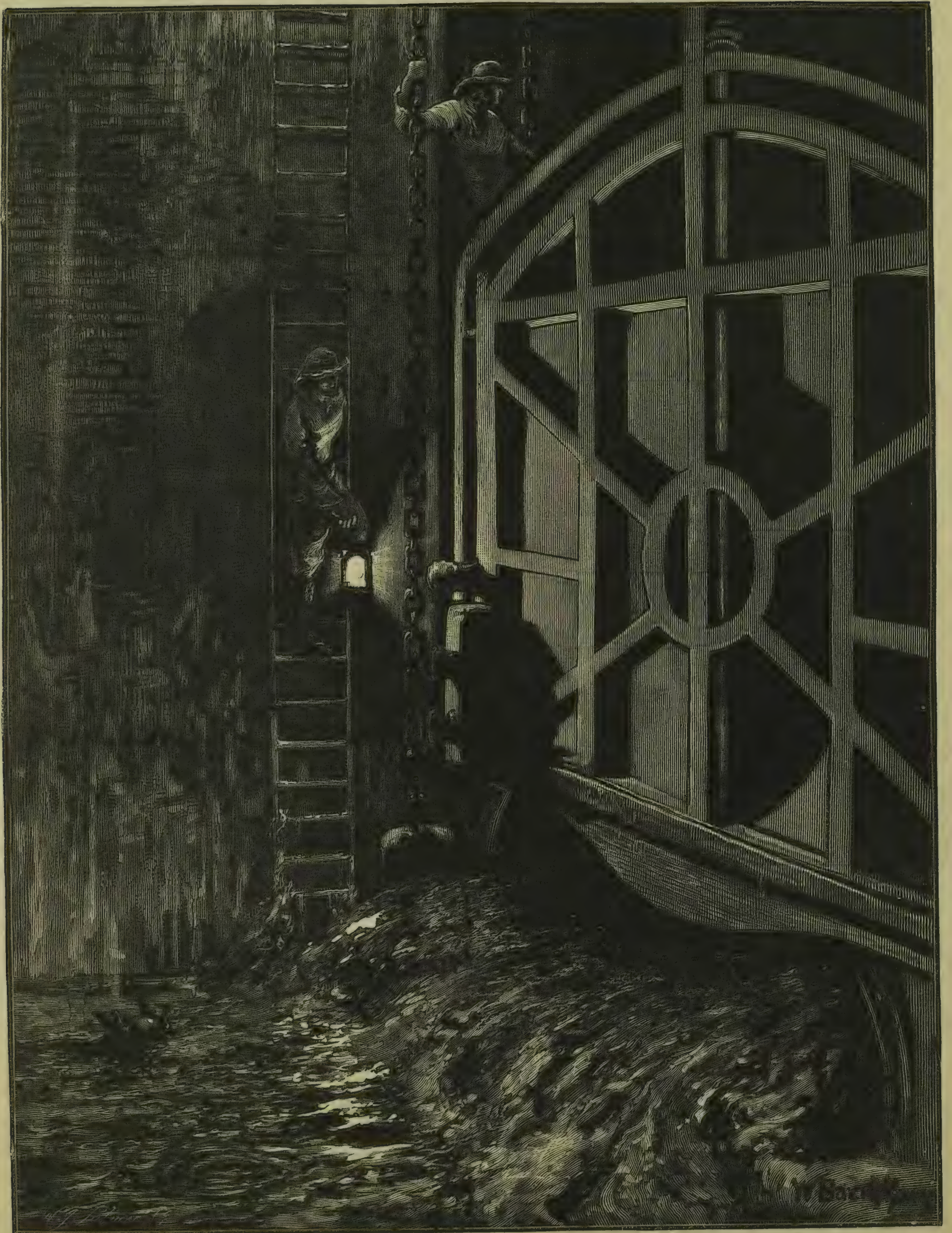
The salary attached to the new office of British Resident in Zululand has been fixed at £600 per annum, and the appointment has been accepted by Mr. W. D. Wheelhouse, who is charged with the duty of "observing the progress of affairs in that country."

A popular demonstration against the game laws took place last Saturday at Exeter on the release from prison of two young men who had undergone a month's imprisonment for killing a hare on land farmed by the father of one of them. A large crowd escorted them to the railway station, and on their arrival at the village in which they reside they received a similar ovation, and were entertained at a public dinner.

Mr. Doyle, one of the Assistant Agricultural Commissioners, stated at a meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture that at whatever place he had visited he had been told that the cost of labour had increased from 50 to 60 per cent within the memory of existing farmers, and that less and far inferior work was now done compared with what used to be done for infinitely less money.

The Government Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the late fatal riots in Lurgan issued their report in Dublin on Monday night. They recommend generally an increase in the local police, the addition of Roman Catholic magistrates to the Bench, and the suppression of party processions; but they do not consider the police were at fault in firing upon the mob.

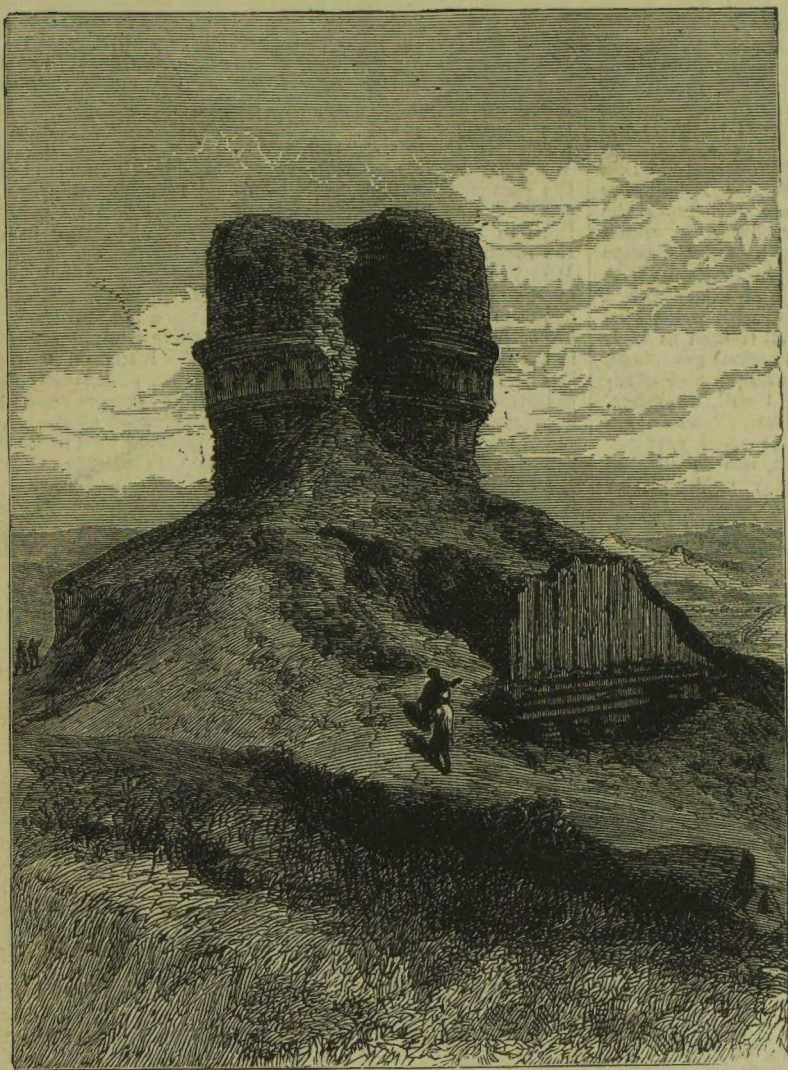
The new life-boat station founded at Southend by the National Life-Boat Institution was inaugurated on the 13th inst., it was decided, by 46 votes against 38, to hold the next show at Crewe, a counter-proposition having been made in favour of Chester. The report of the council showed that the society was in a flourishing condition, there being a surplus on last year's transactions of £1000.



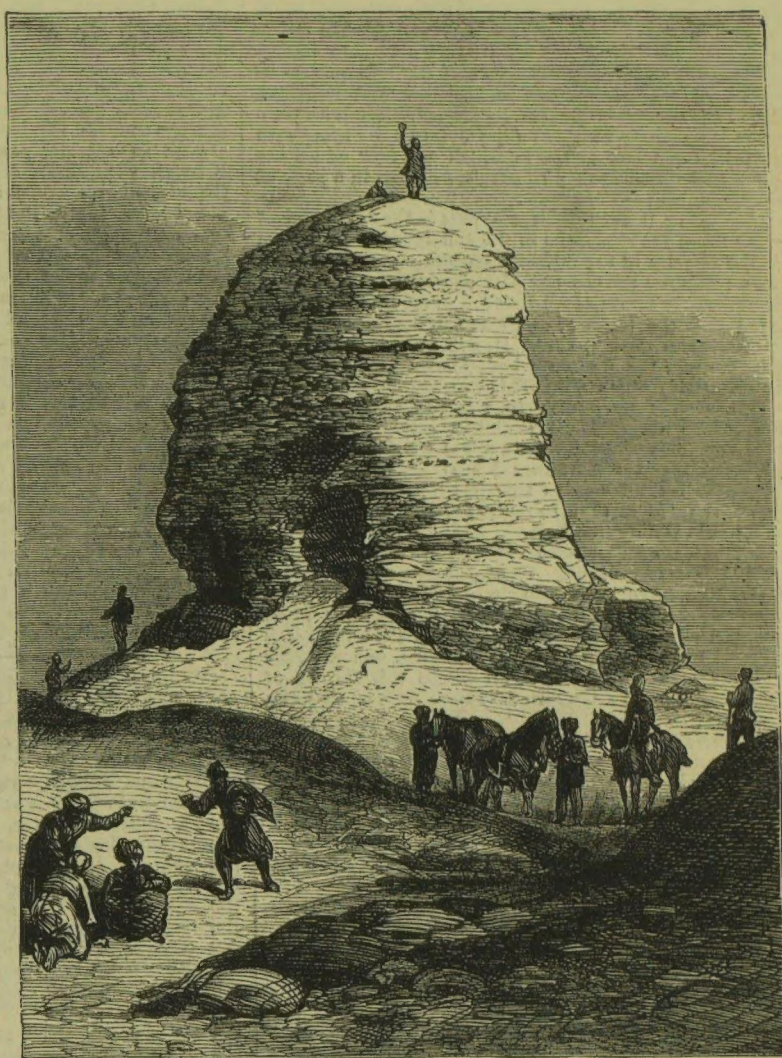
UNDERGROUND LONDON: A PENSTOCK CHAMBER.—SEE PAGE 487.

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN: SKETCHES BY W. SIMPSON.

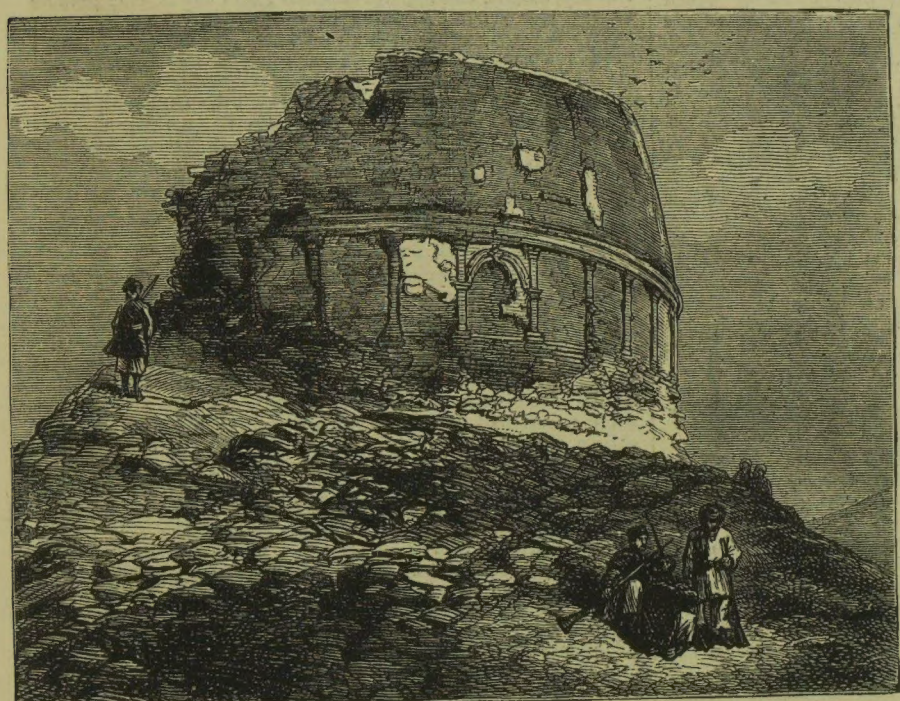
SEE PAGE 490.



THE KHAISTA, OR BEAUTIFUL TOPE.



TOPE AT HADA.



BARA BAT TOPF.



ASHOCK BOORJÉ.



CAVES AT MAKHAN KHAN.



FIGURES ON THE AHIN POSH TOPE.

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who was lately accompanying the head-quarters of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne, with Major Cavagnari and the Political Mission to Afghanistan, in the Khyber and the Cabul Valley, has already contributed to *Oriental Archaeology* some valuable notices of the remains of Buddhist sacred architecture and sculpture, especially in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. We have published some Engravings of these objects drawn by him, with his descriptions and comments, to which are now added the following with reference to six Illustrations given in a page of our present Number:—

The Khaista, or Beautiful, Tope.—This is the most perfect of the many topes yet remaining in the Jellalabad Valley. On two sides the remains of the pilasters on the square base can still be seen; and, on the circular part above, the pilasters and arches are tolerably complete all round. From this monument it is evident that the topes of Afghanistan had the form of towers rather than mere domes. It will be seen here, also, what a long neck the structure had, above which was the dome, unfortunately now gone. This tope stands on the base of the Siah Koh range, near to Daronta. It seems to have belonged to a very large Buddhist establishment, for there are the remains of a large tank about 400 feet square on the level ground, and the Ummer Kheyl Tope, one of the largest in the valley, belongs to this important group. The circular part of this last tope is one hundred feet diameter, while the Khaista is only fifty feet.

Tope at Hada, near Jellalabad.—The remains at Hada are all in a very ruinous condition. There is a large mass of this tope still standing, but of its outer skin of architecture nothing remains. Masson calls this the "Tope Kelan," or the great tope; he found in this monument no less than 202 silver coins and seven gold pieces, besides rings, ornaments, and precious stones. There is a square ridge all round this formed of mounds, eight of them in all, which may have been small topes round the large one.

Ashock Boorjé.—It is difficult to say whether this is an ancient work or not. Its outer surface is modern, but I suspect that it covers an old tower or tope. It is on the south side of the site of Nagarahara, the old Buddhist capital of Jellalabad, and may have formed part of its defences.

Figures on the Ahin Posh Tope.—While carrying on the excavations at this tope I came upon five figures in plaster, sitting on the upper moulding of the square base. They had been painted in a bright yellow colour, and one of the figures had still some of the tint remaining. Instead of a circular nimbus, a form was given from a lotus-leaf, the lotus being intimately connected with Buddhist symbolism.

Buddhist Caves at Makhan Khan, near Jellalabad.—This is a very small group of caves, south of Jellalabad, close on the road to Hada. These caves, like most others, have been used as houses, and are blackened by the smoke of fires. Fragments of plaster are still visible on them, and on the plateau over the caves are the usual accompanying mounds, being the remains of monasteries and Topes.

The Bara Bat Tope, near Jellalabad.—This is on the left bank of the Cabul River, about three miles below the Pheel Khana Tope and caves. It has a course of pilasters, in which the Greek character of the Corinthian capitals, as well as of the cornices, is unmistakable. There is an arch only between the pilasters at the southern point of the Tope. Thick fragments of plaster still remain on the surface.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Linger not Long" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) is a pretty song, by J. H. Croxall, in a tripping six-eight measure, with an effective intermediate change to the minor key. A moderate compass of voice will suffice for its execution. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also recently issued some pianoforte music which may be found useful for teaching purposes. "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," by Eugen Woycke, are three graceful pieces, of moderate difficulty, pleasing in style, and calculated for the improvement of young executants, the leading passages being carefully fingered. The same firm also issues Beethoven's favourite Waltzes, carefully arranged as pianoforte duets by G. F. West.

"Spanish Serenade" ("Pedro's Sweet Guitar"). Chappell and Co. This is a very characteristic song, by Edward T. Terry, who has successfully reflected the national tone. A violin accompaniment is added to that for the pianoforte, the occasional employment of the "pizzicato" for the former instrument giving a good imitation of the sounds of a guitar. The voice part is easy, and requires but a limited compass.

"Summer Evening" (Weekes and Co.) is a very pleasing song, by Alfred Lewis. The melody is essentially vocal, flows smoothly, and lies within the most ordinary compass of voice.

"Honest Heart" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) is a song by Lady Lindsay of Balcarres to words by Sir Coutts Lindsay. The melody is bold and striking in character, and, although simple, is not commonplace. The compass is little beyond an octave. From the same publishers we have "Biondina's Song," a graceful setting, in an easy style, by Charles Salaman, of words by M. C. Salaman. The compass required is little more than an octave. "Rondo Scherzando," from the same publishers, is a spirited and well-written pianoforte piece by Maud V. White, another publication by the same firm being "The Vade-Mecum, a Practical Handbook for the Piano," by T. Sydney Smith. Within the space of fourteen pages are comprised scale exercises, preludes, canons, and other pieces, with copious fingering, constituting an excellent course of study for the command of mechanical difficulties.

"The Young Vocalist" (Griffith and Farran) is a series of twelve pieces, selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, Spohr, and other composers, by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, and arranged in an easy manner for the use of children too young to sing operatic songs, and beyond the age for mere nursery jingle. The words have been taken from various poets, and the book is a suitable present for young people.

Another juvenile presentation book, similar to that just referred to, is a series of twelve of "Æsop's Fables," versified and adapted to popular tunes by L. Williams. Mr. B. Williams, of Paternoster-row, is the publisher.

Among the interesting series of "Albums" recently issued by Messrs. Enoch and Sons is the first volume of a selection from the pianoforte works of Joachim Raff. The pieces included in the publication now referred to are a "Barcarolle," "Nocturne," "Minuet," "Cavatina," "Bolero," "Valse," "Gavotte," "Berceuse," and "Ländler." Each of these movements has the distinctive individuality which characterises most of the numerous productions of one of the most remarkable instrumental composers of the day. This selection will give a good general notion of Raff's powers; the extracts ranging from his op. 8 to op. 162.

Dean Stanley opened a new coffee-tavern last Saturday, situated in Wardour-street, Oxford-street, and in the course of a brief address advocated the establishment of such resorts.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Don Giovanni" was given on Thursday week, with a cast mostly similar to that of previous occasions. Madame Marie Roze as Donna Anna sang with much dramatic power and genuine earnestness, and Madame Trebelli rendered the music of Zerlina with the same grace and charm as heretofore. Mdle. Lido gained another step in advance by her effective performance as Donna Elvira, an arduous part which is not always so efficiently sustained. Signor Rota and Signor Brignoli were again respectively the Don Giovanni and Don Ottavio, Signor Susini the Leporello, Signor Zoboli the Masetto, and Mr. Pyatt II Commendatore. Between the acts of the opera a divertissement was introduced in which Senorita Fuensanta and the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid made their first appearance in England, with great success. The lady is a powerful and accomplished dancer, and her several solos were executed with great skill and neatness. Her coadjutors are also well trained in their art; and the dances of combination, and the various groupings, with the national costumes, are highly picturesque and effective. The ballet is of moderate length, and will, doubtless, prove attractive. The production of "Oberon" was again postponed, from last week to yesterday (Friday) evening. "Le Nozze di Figaro," with a familiar cast, was substituted for it; "Aida" was repeated on Saturday morning and "Carmen" in the evening.

This week is announced as the last but one of the season. "Aida" was given again on Monday, with Madame Pappenheim's first assumption of the title-character, in which that artist displayed much genuine dramatic power. "Carmen" was repeated on Tuesday, "Faust" on Wednesday, and "Robert le Diable" on Thursday.

At the seventh of this series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace Miss Carlotta Elliott made her first appearance, and produced a very favourable impression by her rendering of Rossini's difficult aria "Bel ragazzo," and two songs by Macfarren. Mr. E. Lloyd was the other vocalist. Mdle. Anna Mehlig played with great effect Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor, and the programme included well-known orchestral pieces. Mdle. Mehlig was again the pianist at last Saturday's concert, at which she gave a very fine interpretation of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto (in G minor), and of two studies by Chopin, and a valse caprice by Rubinstein. On this occasion a new symphony by Joachim Raff was played for the first time. It is his eighth work of the kind, and is entitled "Frühlingsklänge" ("Spring Sounds"). The symphony consists of four divisions—"Frühlings Ruckkehr," "In der Walpurgisnacht," "Mit dem ersten Blumenstrauss," and "Wanderlust." The work contains many beauties—especially in the third and best movement—and is throughout instrumented with masterly skill; but, as a whole, is somewhat diffuse and over-prolonged. We shall doubtless have an early opportunity of again speaking of this new work by one of the prominent composers of the day. Mr. Santley was the vocalist at this concert, the programme of which concluded with the beautiful ballet music from Gounod's "Polyeucte."

Mr. John Boosey opened his fourteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall this week with a programme of strong interest and variety, as to the selection and the executants. Of the performances we must speak next week.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, his solo having been Beethoven's sonata in E flat (from op. 29), which he played with his accustomed finish and refinement. The programme was otherwise also of a familiar character, Madame Norman Néruda having been the leading violinist, and Signor Pezze the violoncellist, in lieu of Signor Piatti, who was indisposed. Miss Hope Glenn sang with great effect Haydn's "Spirit song," a "Lied" by Schubert, and an aria by Carissimi. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

Miss Ockleston and Miss Hopekirk gave a recital on Wednesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms. These ladies are accomplished pianists, and their programme on Wednesday comprised solos for each and duets for the two.

Messrs. Carrodus and E. Howell gave the first of three subscription concerts of chamber music at the Beethoven Rooms on Thursday evening, when their programme included an interesting selection. The quartet party consisted of the gentlemen just named, Mr. Nicholson as second violin, and Mr. Burnett as viola. Mr. Walter Bache was the pianist, and Mr. Lewis Thomas the vocalist.

Smart's dramatic cantata "The Bride of Dunkerron," the words by Frederick Enoch, with orchestral accompaniment, and a miscellaneous selection, formed the bill of fare at the monthly concert, yesterday, of the Grosvenor Choral Society, of which Mr. Henry Baker is the hon. conductor.

Mrs. Weldon announces her benefit concert for to-day (Saturday), at St. James's Hall, with a varied programme, including Gounod's cantata "Gallia" and Sir J. Benedict's overture, "Die Minnesinger" (conducted by the composer), besides other instrumental pieces and vocal music.

The second concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society takes place next Thursday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" is to be performed, with Mrs. Osgood, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as the solo vocalists.

An interesting concert (orchestral and vocal) is to be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, at St. James's Hall, by Herr Henschel, in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea. The programme comprises Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), and his "Triumphlied" for double chorus and orchestra; Chopin's Fantasia on Polish National Songs for pianoforte and orchestra; and Herr Henschel's psalm, "Out of the darkness" (the two last for the first time in England). The band and chorus will number 300 performers; Mdle. Janotha will be the solo pianist, and the performances will be conducted by Mr. Barnby and Herr Henschel. The concert is under the patronage of Princess Louise.

We have received from Mr. Albert Hildesheimer, of 41, Jewin-street, E.C., some packets of very pretty Christmas cards. One set, containing four floral designs, is particularly good. They represent Water-Lilies and Forget-Me-Nots, Narcissus, Snowdrops and Yellow Holly, and Hawthorn. They are accompanied by some pleasing verses by F. E. Weatherley.

A Promenade Concert, in connection with the Fancy Dress Ball of the previous day, was given at the Dome, Brighton, yesterday week by the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey. It was a complete success, the company present numbering over 1500.—The annual distribution of prizes awarded by Government to the pupil teachers of the several Board Schools, as well as for prizes given by the Board, took place the same evening. It was stated that the pupil teachers who had passed well and fairly had increased from fourteen and twenty-one last year to sixteen and thirty-one this year, whilst the grant given as prizes by the Government had increased from £90 to £104.

THEATRES.

A third Adelphi matinée has introduced to the boards another candidate for histrionic honours. Miss Elaine Verner comes heralded as a pupil of Mr. George Neville, and she makes her début as Juliet in Shakspeare's world-renowned tragedy. A less ambitious rôle would have been a surer test of the lady's actual attainments. Of Juliet, we remember hearing it remarked by an old and, in his day, celebrated actor, that the character could never be successfully essayed by an actress till she was sixty, and then she was too old to look it. Without positively endorsing this judgment, which would place the part without the pale of adequate representation, we are prepared to admit that it is one of the most difficult assumptions in the repertoire of the drama, and altogether beyond the reach of the most highly-gifted and ambitious neophyte. Miss Verner has the essential qualifications of youth, dark eyes, and a handsome countenance, which enable her at the outset to make a favourable impression upon her audience. Of her acting it would be unfair at present to attempt anything in the shape of absolute criticism. Suffice it that on Saturday last she manifested aptitudes which, with time, study, and perseverance, may develop into positive powers, and her impersonation become the realistic embodiment of the poet's grand ideal. The débutante was well received by a numerous and intelligent audience. The Mercutio of Mr. Charles Harcourt was a highly finished performance, and as Romeo Mr. E. H. Brooke acted with much care and discrimination. Mr. James Fernandez gave an effective and intelligent rendering of Friar Laurence. The Nurse of Miss Emily Thorne was well conceived and cleverly enacted. The Lady Capulet of Mrs. C. H. Stephenson is also deserving of recognition. The rest of the characters were adequately represented.

At the New Sadler's Wells Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback" has succeeded the spectacular production of "Rob Roy." The Islingtonians are thus treated to a slice of their favourite fare, the legitimate drama, and they evince the same alacrity as formerly to accept the dainty sample presented to them. Miss Isabel Bateman makes her first appearance at this theatre as Julia, a character originally enacted by Fanny Kemble, and which requires on the part of the artiste much tragic and realistic power to give it due significance. In the earlier scenes Miss Bateman, by her natural rendering of the innocent country damsel, secured the goodwill and sympathies of her audience. In the subsequent portions her acting was characterised by much discrimination. Her happiest efforts, however, were in the fourth act, where the forlorn Julia, now the affianced bride of the Earl of Rochdale, discovers her former lover in the person of his Lordship's secretary, and, bursting all the restraints of prudence and convention, her passion asserts itself in the face of obstacles. The lady was recalled at the close of the act, and received from her admirers a cordial greeting. A notable feature in the cast is the Helen of Miss Virginia Francis, who also makes her first appearance at this theatre. This lady possesses all the qualifications for a popular comédienne; the expression of her features is provocative of a titter, and her vivacity, naïveté, and general bonhomie are of the most enjoyable kind. Her *spirituelle* acting in the two great scenes with Modus secured for her in both instances an enthusiastic recall to the footlights. Her success was so marked as to justify our chronicling it as a decided "hit," and we opine she will become one of the bright particular stars of this little theatrical firmament. As Master Walter, Mr. Charles Kelly, though somewhat ponderous, and in the last act slightly wanting in energy, was generally effective. Mr. Walter Bentley gave an earnest and intelligent rendering of Sir Thomas Clifford. The Modus of Mr. F. W. Wyndham and the Lord Tinsel of Mr. Robert Lyons were both clever portraiture. The other characters do not call for particular specification.

The Folly has reopened under the auspices of Mr. J. L. Toole, who now appears in the double capacity of actor and manager. The popularity of this gentleman has gone on steadily increasing from the date of his first appearance at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Mr. Charles Dillon, down to the present time. He must now be regarded as the most successful delineator of grotesque comedy the stage possesses. Mr. Toole, wisely or not we cannot say, has chosen to inaugurate his new venture with two of his own well-known assumptions rather than with a fresh novelty. Hence we find him luxuriating in the character of Chawles, in Byron's favourite comedy, "A Fool and His Money," and repeating, with unabated vigour, the comicalities of "Ici On Parle Français." To expatiate on the merits of these performances would, at this late date, be superfluous. Suffice it that an enthusiastic greeting testified to the actor's unbounded popularity, and that those little exaggerations which occasionally characterise his impersonations were, as usual, the points the most richly enjoyed by the audience. On the first night the new manager made a speech, in which he thanked the audience for their earnest co-operation. Mr. Toole is at present supported by his provincial company; but we doubt not that in promised forthcoming novelties a stronger cast will be offered to the public.

The revival of the "Beaux Stratagem" at the Imperial has been preceded by a new and original comédienne, in one act, by Mr. Claude Templar, entitled "Luck." We shall not attempt to give a synopsis of the plot, which is not of the most intelligible nature. Suffice it that the story turns on the peculiarities of one Timothy Robinson, whose mind is imbued with a number of old-womanish superstitions, and who believes in luck as a potent agency. The cast is a good one, including the names of Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Bannister, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Miss Ellen Meyrick, and Miss Emily Miller. On the occasion of the first representation the author was summoned to the footlights at the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Gooch, of the Princess's Theatre, has consented to give a morning performance of "Drink" to-day (Saturday) on behalf of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

St. Leonard's Established Church in Edinburgh was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the overheating of the stove. The church was opened about seven months ago.

The Session of the Danubian Commission was opened at Galatz last Saturday, under the presidency of Baron Hans, the Austro-Hungarian delegate. In the evening a dinner was given, at which twenty-two notables and the foreign Consuls were present.

The Duke of Bedford's tenantry in the parishes of Thorney, Sibson, Wansford, and Thornhaugh, to the number of 110, have presented to his Grace a handsome album, containing an illuminated address thanking him for his gift of half a year's rent to his tenants.—At the half-yearly rent audit on Saturday at Charleville, Mr. J. Rice, Crown Solicitor, of Fermoy, land agent to Captain John Evans, of Anerley, Surrey, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent off the half-yearly rents on that gentleman's county Cork estates. Mr. Rice also informed the tenants that Captain Evans intends expending £3000 to £4000 on the drainage and improvement of the lands during the coming winter.

OBITUARY.

BARONESS BRAYE.

The Right Honourable Henrietta, Baroness Braye, died at Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, on the 14th inst., in her seventieth year. Her Ladyship was youngest and last surviving daughter of Sarah, Baroness Braye, in whose favour the abeyance of the ancient barony of Braye was terminated Oct. 3, 1839. Sarah, Baroness Braye, was only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., and wife of Henry Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway, in the county of Tipperary. At her death, Feb. 21, 1862, the barony again fell into abeyance among her daughters, the Hon. Maria Otway-Cave, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Arnold, Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, and Henrietta, Baroness Braye, the lady whose death we record. The three eldest of these daughters died without issue, whereupon the youngest inherited the title originally created by writ of summons in the time of Henry VIII. Lady Braye married, Sept. 24, 1844, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, formerly Vicar of North Cray, Kent, and had issue one daughter, the Hon. Frances Catherine Sarah Wyatt-Edgell, a nun, and three sons—viz., 1, Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, 17th Lancers, who was killed at Ulundi; 2, Henry Adrian, who died under age, 1866; and 3, Alfred Thomas Townshend, present Lord Braye, who was born July 23, 1849, and married, Sept. 9, 1873, Cecilia Harriet, daughter of the late Gerard Walmesley, of Westwood Park, Lancashire, by whom he has a son, Verney Adrian, born 1874, and a daughter, Cecilia Violet.

MR. SAUNDERS, OF WENNINGTON HALL.

William Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., of Wennington Hall, Lancashire, and Black Torrington, Devon, J.P. and D.L., died at the first-named seat on the 12th inst. He was born Aug. 22, 1818, the only son of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Fair Lawn, Lancashire, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of John Leaper Newton, Esq., of the Manor House, Mickleover, Derby. Mr. Saunders was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1862 he was High Sheriff of Lancashire, which county he unsuccessfully contested in 1864. He married, Dec. 30, 1841, Dorothy, daughter of the late Josias Morley, Esq., of Beamsley Hall and Marrick Park, Yorkshire, and leaves issue three sons and two daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Henry Cowper, Esq., J.P. for Sussex, on the 12th inst., at Mundham House, near Chichester, aged eighty-two.

Miss Isabella Rosa Curzon Fitzroy Kelly, third daughter of Lord Chief Baron Kelly, at Hyères, in her nineteenth year.

Admiral Joseph Sherer, K.H., on the 8th inst., at 2, Les Châlets, St. Heliers, Jersey, aged eighty-one. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1875.

Miss Somerville, only surviving daughter of William Somerville, Esq., and his wife, the late celebrated authoress, Mrs. Mary Somerville, at Florence, aged sixty-five.

Major Herbert Wood, R.E., recently, in India. He accompanied the Russian army in the Khivan campaign, and was recently engaged on the Indian canal schemes.

The Rev. Dr. Gillam, parish Minister of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, a well-known divine of the Scottish Church, and in 1873 Moderator of the General Assembly.

The Rev. Edward Bagot, M.A., LL.D., on the 6th inst., at Bournemouth, aged sixty-two. He was second son of the late Edward Bagot, Esq., J.P., of Kildoon, county Kildare.

Charles Whittingham, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., on the 10th inst., at 2, Southwick-place, Hyde Park, aged sixty-six.

Elizabeth, Lady Philipps, relict of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, on the 5th inst., at Cheltenham. Her Ladyship was eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of the Rev. William John Mansel, eldest son of the late Sir William Mansel, eighth Baronet, of Isochoed, Carmarthenshire.

James Starke, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., of the Scotch Bar, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, aged eighty-one. He held the judgeship from 1840 to 1863, and was author of various papers on historical and antiquarian subjects. Mr. Starke married, in 1835, Hamilton, daughter of Major James Gibson, and leaves, with other issue, James Gibson Starke, M.A., F.S.A., Judge of the District Court, Jamaica.

The Rev. Francis Cradock Twemlow, of Doddlespool and Peatswood, Staffordshire, on the 12th inst., suddenly, aged sixty-one. He was second son of the late Francis Twemlow, Esq., of Betley Court, in the county of Stafford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Fletcher, first Baronet, of Betley. He married, Jan. 11, 1848, Charlotte, daughter of R. Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode, Cheshire, and had a son and a daughter.

The Hon. Charles Henry Danvers-Butler, late of the 9th Foot, on the 4th inst., at Honfleur. He was born Nov. 22, 1844, the younger son of the Hon. Charles Augustus Danvers-Butler, by Letitia, his wife (now married to the Rev. George Napleton Treweeke, Rector of Swithland, Leicestershire), youngest daughter of the late Colonel Freese, and was brother to the present Earl of Lanesborough. He married, July 20, 1872, Alice, younger daughter of George Ward, Esq., of Redditch, Worcestershire.

George Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, Westmorland, J.P. and D.L., aged sixty-four. He was eldest son of Colonel George Smyth (afterwards Wilson), by Sarah, his wife, elder daughter and coheir of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower. He served as High Sheriff of Westmorland, 1849. Mr. Wilson was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, March 3, 1842, Gertrude Mary, daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Henry Legge, of Mareland and Brandean, Hants, Rector of East Lant, on the 8th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-six. He was third son of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Wonston and North Waltham, Hants, by his wife, Honora, niece of William, first Lord Bagot, and was grandson of William, second Earl of Dartmouth. He married, May 4, 1830, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Stair Douglas, and had four sons and one daughter.

The steam-ship Quebec, which arrived in the Mersey on the 13th inst., in addition to a large cargo of live stock, apples, onions, &c., brought 3000 lb. of fresh salmon, which arrived in splendid order.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

M D B (New Bond-street).—We prefer the solutions given in full. If you attempt to condense them you may be misunderstood.

POLICEMAN.—Stalemate is a drawn game. There is no better work for beginners than Staunton's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden. It should, however, be studied in conjunction with a more modern treatise upon the openings.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—The nearer the approach to naturalness of position the greater the merit of the problem. A position that could not possibly occur in a game of chess is not a chess problem, and is, of course, inadmissible.

J S (Middlesex).—There is no charge for the acknowledgment of correct solutions.

T R R (Munich).—Your suggestion shall be carefully considered.

H T Y (Staplehurst).—The problems are very acceptable.

D A (Dublin).—Both problems are marked for insertion.

THOMAS THE RHYMER.—No. 1863 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Q 2nd.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—We are sincerely sorry to hear of your prolonged illness. The correction of your problem is noted, and you shall have a report next week.

J H A H (Bangor).—A very pretty variation, and perfectly correct.

C E T (Bristol).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

J G F (Ramsgate).—Your letter anticipated our purpose of recommending you to withdraw all your problems for re-examination. Is it possible that you have kept the position described in your letter for two years without observing the solution by 1. Kt to Q 4th? A competitor in a problem tourney should not address the judges on the subject of the competition.

HON. SEC. BATH CHESS CLUB.—Thanks for the report. The rules of the British Chess Association will be found in the "Book of the Congress (1862)," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

E H H (Epsom).—The games are interesting, and they shall appear shortly.

EAST MARLEY.—Your contribution to the Evans fund—5s. in stamps—will be forwarded to Mr. Parkinson, Rock Cottage, Ventnor.

ALPHA.—We contrive to find time to look at contemporary problems, so there would have been no trouble in complying with your request. You should have tried again; "fair" is a very favourable verdict upon a first attempt.

B G L (Liverpool-road).—Very good. If found correct, it shall soon appear.

J A (Calcutta).—The corrections of your problems are noted. There is no market for chess problems.

G B (Cheadle).—We are obliged for the report. There was no game enclosed.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1862 received from H N Morgan, Orazio, C B Carlon, Rycroft, L G Batson, H A Moes, Dr F St, H J Baker, D A (Dublin), J M F (Dublin), B G L, and Royal Mail-Steamer "Warwick Castle," off Madeira.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1863 received from J Bumstead, Rycroft, H T Young, H A Moes, Jacques (Manchester), W J E, Z Ingold, Vlemgat (Brussels), W H Blyth, A H Tongue, J Shiel, Thomas the Rhymer, Thomas Wilnot, Budoph Bohn Junior (Vienna), F W Williams, P Shiel, D A (Dublin), T Rapp, Onno, Emile Frau, S Stripe, Trial, J A Silveira Moreno, B G L, T H Lee Warner, A Snelten (Almeida), and F J Ramos.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1864 received from Orazio, Alpha, Tobias, G F C (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Dabshill, J Rademacher, Neworth, N Gator, W Leeson, H Langford, Elsie, E L G, P B Jeffrey, Jacques, W S Leest, O S Cox, W J E, F H Baynes, D W Kell, Lulu, Helen Lee, Vlemgat (Brussels), E P Vulliamy, Black Watch, G L Mayne, An Old Hand, B Dyke, G Fosbrooke, Ben Nevis, C C Elmore, L S D, R Arnold, T R Rapp, R F N Banks, East Marden, W Warren, Brice B, Onno, D A (Dublin), D M Ingh, T Greenbank, H Brewster, P S Shenale, George Clarke, H T Young, William Scott, Problematicus, W D Jones, P le Page, D Templeton, E Elsbury, S Reynolds, O Daragh, S C Y, Bishopstowe, G L C, A Piero (Ostend), Trial, S Farrant, F A Bright, C H Coster, F West, Coplating, C B Carlon, F O N Hopkins, Rycroft, W Hosklu, R H Brookes, Dr F St, J W W, H M Pradeaux, Jules Hecle, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, A T Ridding, O Wolter, A Treherne, W de P Crouzet, The Reading-Room, Jno Balnes, Shadforth, Pope, C A Rowley, Boltsridge, Johnnie, E H H V, R Bohn, W M Curtis, A H (Rugby), G O Baxter, T H Lee Warner, and Julia Short.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1863.

WHITE.

1. Kt takes Q B P

2. Kt to Q Kt 7th. Mate.

BLACK.

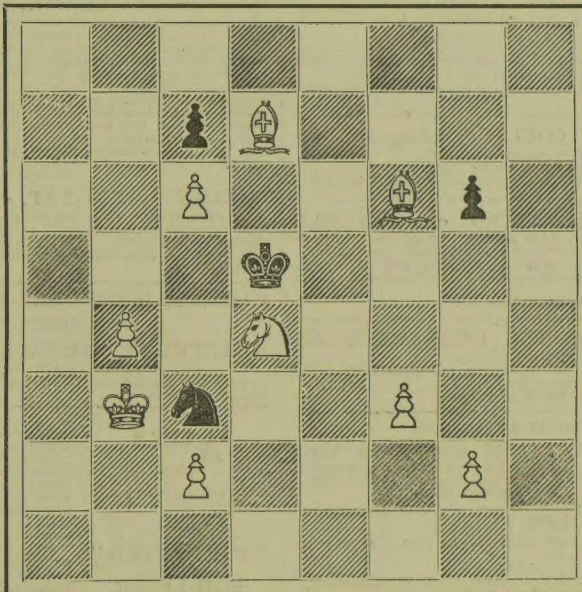
*Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch)

* If Black play 1. Q to Q 4th (ch), White mates by 2. Kt to K 4th; if 1. Q takes Kt, then 2. R to K 4th, mate; and if 1. R takes Q, then 2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, mate.

PROBLEM No. 1866.

By FRANK KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between MESSRS. MAUDE and SABANIN.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes P	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt takes P	Q to Q 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B takes P	18. R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to B 4th	19. B to R 3rd	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd		
6. Castles	P takes P		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd		
9. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd		

According to Mr. Gossip, Black gets a good game here by 10. B takes Kt. The move in the text is certainly weak.

11. P to K 5th	P takes P	19. White also wins by—	
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th	19. R to Q sq	Q to B 2nd
		20. Kt to K 5th (ch)	R to B sq
		21. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to K sq
		22. Kt takes B (ch), &c.	

Already Black has a bad game. If he had now retreated the Kt to Kt sq, then follows—

13. Kt takes P	B takes B	20. Q to Kt 4th	
14. Kt takes B, with a strong attack. If, instead of 13. B takes B, Black play 13. Kt to K 2nd, White continues with 14. Q to Kt 4th, &c.		21. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 2nd
		22. Kt to R 5th	Q to B 2nd
		23. Kt to Kt 5th	

13. B takes B (ch) Q takes B

14. Kt takes P Q to B 4th

15. Q to R 4th (ch) P to B 3rd

20. Q to Kt 4th

A deadly stroke, that leaves Black without resource.

21. Q R to Q sq
 Q to Kt 2nd || 22. Kt to R 5th | Q to B 2nd |
| 23. Kt to Kt 5th | |

All this is very well played by Mr. Maude.

23. Q to B 4th

24. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to K 2nd

25. Kt takes R (ch) R takes Kt

26. Q to R 4th (ch).

Black resigned.

A subscription has been opened at the Birmingham Chess Club in aid of the widow and family of the late Captain Evans, the amount of each contribution to be not less than a guinea.

The Cheadle Chess Club is a young association, but it has already won a battle against the players of Tunstall, and is now engaged in a correspondence match with Birmingham. Mr. Blackburne visited this club last week, and, playing sans voir against ten of the members, scored seven won games and three draws. In the simultaneous games the champion was even more successful, for he defeated the twenty amateurs opposed to him.

The winter season of the Bath Chess Club was inaugurated last week, and the occasion was signalled by Mr. Thorold playing nine games simultaneously. The nine players scored one win and two draws, and the remainder fell to Mr. Thorold. A handicap tourney has been organised and is now in progress.

High Grove, Eastcote, near Pinner, the residence of Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart., was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The strong-room, containing plate, was the only room which resisted the fire.

As the Canada, one of the National Company's ships, was being towed down the Thames on Monday afternoon, on the turn of a high ebb tide, she came into collision with Woolwich Pier, and the bridge, upwards of 100 feet in length, connecting the pier with the shore, was destroyed.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1879) of the Right Hon. Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield, late of No. 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert John Robert Anson, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £50 to H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; £100 to the National Orphan Home, Putney; and £100 to the Incumbent of the parish church of Woolwich, to be applied for the benefit of the said parish in any way he may think proper. The residue of her property she gives to her said son.

The will (dated April 11, 1874) of Field Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., who died on Sept. 26 last, at his residence, No. 9, Gay-street, Bath, was proved at the Bristol district registry on the 22nd ult. by Lieutenant-General Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., the nephew, and John George Jarvis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The Irish probate, granted on the 15th ult. at Belfast, of the will (dated Oct. 24, 1878) of Mr. John Francis Ferguson, J.P., D.L., late of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, who died on Sept. 17 last, to William Crawford, Thomas Douglas Crawford, and Thomas Montgomery, the executors, was sealed in London on the 27th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England, Ireland, and Scotland being sworn under £100,000. The testator makes bequests to his sisters, nephews, nieces, and executors; his plate, furniture, household effects, farming stock, &c., he gives to his nephew, Major John Stephenson Ferguson; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his said nephew for life, and then for his children or issue, as he shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1869) with four codicils (dated July 14, 1870; July 5, 1872; and April 19 and May 12, 1875) of Miss Eliza Finch, late of No. 377, Kentish Town-road, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Robert Reid and Raymond Henry Thrupp, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among numerous other legacies, bequeaths £100 each to the Kentish Town National School, the St. Pancras Female Charity School, and the St. Pancras Almshouses. As to the residue of her property, she gives one third upon trust for her cousin Mrs. Duncan McCallum, one third to the children of her late cousin Mrs. Allen Park Paton, and one third upon trust for her cousin Mrs. Francis Campbell.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1862) of Mr. James Carlyle, formerly of Birkenhead, master mariner, but late of No. 22, York-terrace, Regent's Park, shipowner, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Mary Tait, the sister, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, the testator leaves all his property to his said sister, Mrs. Tait.

The will (dated Jan. 9, 1873) with five codicils (dated April 15, 1873; May 17, 1875; Dec. 24, 1878; and Aug. 14 and 26, 1879) of Mrs. Susanna Cater, late of the Liberty of the Town Close, Norwich, who died on Sept. 2 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Miss Caroline Willins and the Rev. William Harris Cooke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 to the Charity Commissioners upon certain trusts for the poor inhabitants of Trinity Church South District, in the hamlet of Heigham, in the county of the City of Norwich; £319 19s. to the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick children, Norwich; £300 each to the Norwich Asylum and School for the Blind, the Governors of the Norwich Dispensary, the Norwich Soup Society, the Norwich Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor at their own homes, the Norwich District Visiting Society, and the Norwich Provident Coal Society; £200 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and 19 guineas to the Sailors' Home, Great Yarmouth, all free of legacy duty.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1875) of Mr. Daniel Hayton, late of Oakland House, Upper Tulse Hill, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Richard Pennington, Thomas Richard Farrow, and George Hayton, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his executors, Mr. Pennington and Mr. Farrow, £50 each; to Elizabeth Milburn and Isabella Milburn, if in his service at the time of his decease, nineteen guineas each; and all the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated May 26, 1875), of Mrs. Charlotte Hutchinson, late of Strathfield House, Lillingdon, Warwickshire, who died on Sept. 28 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell and Captain Thomas Folliott Powell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

We learn from the *Bristol Times* that the will of the late Mr. Crosby Leonard, surgeon, of that city, who died on the 13th ult., has been proved in Bristol by his executors, Messrs. E. M. Harwood and Robert H. Warren, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. Amongst other specific and pecuniary legacies are the following:—Bristol City Mission Society, £300; Bristol Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society, £300; Bristol Education Society (instituted in 1770), £100; Bristol Royal Infirmary, £300—the interest to be awarded as a prize annually to the student who, in the third year of his attendance at surgical practice, supplies the best written reports of ten surgical cases occurring in the wards (not being the surgical Supple prize). The residue goes to the relatives of the deceased.

A wealthy City parish, having of late considerably augmented the income arising out of a charitable bequest, and finding that the proceeds far exceed the provisions of the ancient donor, has decided (according to the *City Press*) to apply to the Charity Commissioners for authority to make the following donations, viz.:—The London Hospital, £1000; Metropolitan Free Hospital, £500; King's College Hospital, £250; Victoria Park Hospital, £250; Westminster Hospital, £250; and the City of London College, £250; making a total of £2500; in addition to advancing the allowances to the qualified recipients of the charity 25 per cent. The London Hospital has before received from the same source a similar gift of £1000.

Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., is about to present a new literary and scientific institute to Aylesbury.

The owners and ratepayers of King's Lynn, at a public meeting on Monday, agreed to consent to the Corporation applying to Parliament for a further contribution of £35,000 to be raised by mortgage upon the borough fund towards the dock extension.

The centenary of the birth of the Danish poet Oehlenschläger was celebrated at Copenhagen yesterday week by a commemorative festival, held in the Royal Theatre at noon, at which the Crown Prince, the Ministers, the representatives of the University, the principal authorities, and a numerous public were present. Business was suspended, and the city was decorated with flags. In the evening there were special gala performances at the theatres and a torchlight procession.

BAKER and CRISP'S
 Empress
 Velveteteens.
 Unequalled.

Usterings, Cloakings,
 and Wool Corduroys for
 Autumn and Winter Wear.

the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street, London

IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, 1, Market, B. Newberry and Sons, 87, Newgate-street.

SILVER. GIVEN FOR
READY-MONEY PAYMENTS.
CATALOGUE POST-FREE FOR TWO STAMPS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1879.